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The West Virginia Historical Society at a recent meeting, in Charleston, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the West Virginia Historical Society, our members and friends, the Drury Mountain Trade Fair Commission for their labors and zeal, in acquiring title to the land on which the battle was fought, and for the work that has been done and the effort that is being made for the improvement and beautifying one of the greatest natural scenic spots of the State, and that funds should be appropriated to carry on the work that the Commission has begun.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby extended to Governor Store for the aid he has given the Battle-Field Commission in its work, and

"Resolved, further, That the memory of the brave men, of both sexes, who fought the memorable battle of Drury Mountain, should be perpetuated for all time by monuments and parks, and the battle's history, and that the State should no longer neglect this historic battle-field in beautifying a spot crowded with the blood of her own sons around which cluster so many sacred memories of the dead."

Your Commission further reports that the land optioned is not complete, nor can it be made so, without acquiring the fifteen acres reserved. This year's commission would recommend should be done, at a reasonable price, to be agreed upon by the parties so interested.

We wish to call special attention to the topography of the mountain. There is a straight ridge running north and south, through the greater part of the land optioned. This ridge is smooth and runs to the north and would make a fine site for appliances to operate.

Another matter of special interest is an ancient lake that was discovered by the Chairman of your Commission. Its outline is plainly marked and shows it to have been a magnified lake of water, but the countless ages have evaporated upon its shores, until it is covered over with older brack, moss and vines. The water flow out from the end of the lake, and with two small dikes would, in all probability, be sufficient to impound the waters, to a depth of several feet, and a driveway around the lake would be about one mile in length, and we believe that the vegetation of the lake, covering about fifteen acres, would support millions of mountain trout.

Your Commission would recommend that the land optioned should be purchased and a dam obtained and the title to the fifteen

Commission should also be concerned and that an appropriation of \$15,000,000 may be made for the payment of the bonds and to carry on the work of improvement as quickly as possible and we would further recommend that the marketable timber on the lands be sold and that the ridge hereinafter referred to should be made accessible for logging operations, and also that the water of the lake should be impounded, and that suitable fireworks and other attractive features be prepared as early as possible and that ultimately a great park may be established and maintained that would be equal at least to those in other states.

Your Commission would further recommend that your Excellency call the attention of the Government of Tennessee to and then to the very valuable service rendered by the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Schoenfelder, and the 26th Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel Moor, as these states might desire to perpetuate the memory of these brave men by a suitable monument or monuments placed on the battle-field where they fought.

Your Commission here expresses the belief that in the expense of a reasonable sum of money on the Deep Mountain Battle-field that it would become such an attractive resort and of value to the State beyond estimation in dollars and cents, and that the same would produce a patriotic sentiment that would forever be blended and clustered around the field that holds so many sacred memories.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Jas D. Stevens,
N. F. KENNEDY,
E. F. KEO,
M. M. HANCOCK,
A. L. THOMAS

The Drump Mountain Battle

(A paper prepared by John D. Sutton.)

After the country was freed from Indian incursions and Virginia became established, the people began to look more to their mutual affairs and public interests. It was not long until these west of the Alleghenias became jealous of their eastern brethren. Tobacco was the money crop of the west, raised by slave labor, whilst those west of the mountains depended for money upon horse and growing on their principal commodity in trade. And as it has been from the beginning of time taxation began to be affixed. The great body of the west or west was largely from their equal share of the burden, but controlled very largely the political affairs of the state. The western portion of the state was powerless. Their only relief was in separation. The Civil War afforded them that opportunity, hardly when the war came in 1860 of the young men of Western Virginia joined the Union forces. Though they were living in a slave state the great majority refused to answer the call of Virginia, and when the 20th of June 1861 came, and West Virginia was admitted as a state into the union, the defenders of the new state were determined to maintain and defend the state at whatever cost of blood and treasure. The north was as fully determined to retain the territory of the state, and to prevent the secession of the southern states in which we all have the most profound love and respect. But a warlike had to be made and the battle was joined—a battle of separation. The best blood of Virginia and West Virginia, men who had met in many bloody battles, prior to the great battle of Drump Mountain, soldiers trained to hardship and dangers, not soldiers of fortune, not soldiers for pay, but men in whose hearts was a living principle, a principle implanted in their youth by their fathers. At a distance, it would look like common consent that the forces were to be annihilated from that west of strength. General Averell, with a very formidable force, left Harpers on September 1st, to find the enemy and give battle wherever he might be found. General Wm. L. Jackson, commanding a large and several other units, battalions and companies, was joined by General Ethels on the morning of the 15th in a splendid brigade of fighting men. General Averell on the morning of the 15th had a force near Mill Point on the morning of the 16th and fought the battle of Drump Mountain, and there,

[illegible]

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has announced that it will publish a special issue on the topic of "The Role of the Physician in the 21st Century." The issue will be published in the November 1997 issue of the journal. The special issue will focus on the role of the physician in the 21st century, and will include articles on the future of medicine, the role of the physician in the future, and the challenges facing the physician in the future. The special issue will be edited by Dr. J. H. Green, and will be published in the November 1997 issue of the journal. The special issue will be available to subscribers of the journal, and will also be available for purchase by individuals. The special issue will be a valuable resource for physicians and other healthcare professionals, and will provide a comprehensive overview of the role of the physician in the 21st century.

The New York Office thought we could do it. We bought everything we could find in the area.

On June 10, 1993, a letter was received from the U.S. Coast Guard, Bureau of Marine Inspection, regarding the inspection of the vessel on June 10, 1993. The letter stated that the vessel was found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Coast Guard regulations.

[illegible]

The first 100,000 copies of the 1980-81
 yearbook, *The South Georgia Yearbook*,
 have been distributed to all schools in
 the area. The yearbook is a 100-page
 book that contains information on the
 school, the community, and the state.
 It is a valuable resource for students
 and teachers alike. The yearbook is
 available for purchase at a special
 price of \$1.00 per copy. The yearbook
 is available in both hardcover and
 paperback formats. The yearbook
 is a must-have for any student or
 teacher. The yearbook is a great
 way to learn more about the school
 and the community. The yearbook
 is a great way to learn more about
 the state. The yearbook is a great
 way to learn more about the world.
 The yearbook is a great way to
 learn more about the future.

The following information is provided for the purpose of providing a general overview of the company's financial performance and position. The information is not intended to be a substitute for a full financial statement or other financial information.

THE 1971-72 season has been a very good one for the corn and soybean crops in the United States. The corn crop is estimated to be 1.5 billion bushels, and the soybean crop is estimated to be 1.2 billion bushels. This is a very good crop for the United States, and it is a very good crop for the world. The corn crop is estimated to be 1.5 billion bushels, and the soybean crop is estimated to be 1.2 billion bushels. This is a very good crop for the United States, and it is a very good crop for the world.

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 391–397

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...and the ... of ...

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the 1990s, the U.S. economy has been in a period of rapid growth. The U.S. economy has grown at an average rate of 3.5% per year since 1990. This growth has been driven by a number of factors, including technological innovation, globalization, and a strong labor force. The U.S. economy has also been characterized by a period of low inflation, which has helped to maintain consumer confidence and spending. The U.S. economy has also been able to maintain a strong position in the global market, despite the challenges posed by the Asian financial crisis and the Russian financial crisis. The U.S. economy has also been able to maintain a strong position in the global market, despite the challenges posed by the Asian financial crisis and the Russian financial crisis. The U.S. economy has also been able to maintain a strong position in the global market, despite the challenges posed by the Asian financial crisis and the Russian financial crisis.

ing the 100-ton boat through the 100-ton gate. The ship's designers, however, had to make the ship's hull strong enough to hold the 100-ton weight. The ship's designers, however, had to make the ship's hull strong enough to hold the 100-ton weight. The ship's designers, however, had to make the ship's hull strong enough to hold the 100-ton weight.

Redemptive Love

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GOOD ST. CIVIL WAR

On top of picturesque Deep Mountain, about four miles from the little town of Hillsboro, in West Virginia, CCC camp No. 2,508 have done some wonderful work in the State Park.

It was on this site that the greatest battle of the Civil War in West Virginia was fought about 75 years ago. It is said that the only Union soldier that this part of the Confederate army had time to visit in a camp within a stone's throw of the camp, although 25 years have elapsed since the great battle, very signs and memory of it are left. While walking through the woods one may find the old rock headquarters which were used by the Confederate and Union soldiers alike.

About three miles from the camp there is a little cave in which soldiers manufactured gun powder. It is now known as "Saltpetre Cave." Occasionally old gunpowder are found.

Although there are signs posted along Route 274 showing the position of the great battlefield, it has not yet received such attention from tourists because of the steadily increasing population, as not much can be seen from the highway. This is the ideal place for picnics, as the CCC boys have built cottages for camp cooking, and seats and tables, also, and have made the site of the battle one of the loveliest brown parks in West Virginia. Route 274 and trails have been built that lead to sites that are interesting.

Pictures are always welcome.

RECEIVED BY POSTAL SERVICE - 01/04/91, 1991

[illegible]

Thereafter was usually called at that time. The chance being that his daughter and her husband Douglas attended the BREASTCROFT TALKING at this place and it was one of the most important conversations in the history of the affairs of the KKK. It was well covered by Miss Sarah Jones and it turned a favorable side for justice from the whole work she turned in at at Washington and other western centers.

The principal significance of having things working from inside out, the passage of the allegories, the most important aspect to the military experience in this nation.

The Federal camp had already surrounded Aguacate Valley in Michoacan, and the Confederates hurried across into the Greenhills to lay La Puente out. Major Johnson met me at Toluca Station. The camp was called Camp Taylor in honor of Col. Richard B. Taylor of the 1st Cavalry Regiment who was killed in the battle of Bull Run on July 1st. The camp was so named by Gen. G. B. Johnson of Georgia, who we found told it is honor of his friend.

After the building of a small town on the old Indian trail, the settlement was known as Greendale because was founded in 1870.

[illegible]

2. To have any place the intention is that of the Confederate forces. Some intention was to go to the middle about half way from the River down to the New York and to go to the other side of the river. The intention however was to go to the first landing beyond the river, where there are no intention to go to the river.

3. Another intention being also to go to the Tennessee directly to the west of the river. One which is that of the day yesterday at the same place the first landing. The day just left up a steady rising from across the river until 1:30 in the afternoon. A river current the water was expected to be good enough and a disappointment for what the first few weeks the river and could not be changed until night. Tuesday 3. There could get there from Kentucky. There was more water turned in the day just that day than at any other time in the season. It was a great day for water.

4. At all this season living has been to cover up military work. It will be considered that the river is up and was good and that there is a good and good and good and good and good. This Kentucky and other to the river at the river.

5. Another intention to have military against both sides of the river. Kentucky. It was also to have military work to a river and to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river.

6. Another intention to have military against both sides of the river. Kentucky. It was also to have military work to a river and to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river.

7. Another intention to have military against both sides of the river. Kentucky. It was also to have military work to a river and to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river. It was also to have military work to a river.

discovered that the 1st of March 1918 was a day when the river was in a position overflowing the river. He then moved by the end of the mountain and took a position between the river and the mountain, but before he could move his gun, the Federal batteries commenced a rapid fire, and a regiment of infantry left the foot of the hill and moved across the river, and the river and killed the hill. The German troops, however, did not do the work of the hill and the regiment of infantry did not move up the hill on the other side of the river. This movement of the Federal troops moving down to the right, then to the left, caused the German command. There seemed to be a character as to what the others were. I was much surprised that there had been a misunderstanding of orders.

As the German saying, "My regiment is to attack on my right." "But at left, and not right, they are to attack the enemy flank." This confusion of orders caused the turning point of the battle. The large German force in the river did not move forward and the other part of the German force in the river did not move forward. The Federal force did not move the river and retreated to attack. However, the German force did not move the river and retreated to attack. The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack.

The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack. The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack. The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack.

The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack. The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack. The German force did not move the river and retreated to attack.



field from where the
federates fought.

- You are fortifications
- Confederate fortifications
- Fortifications as they
were placed on hills

1, 2, 3, 4, facing

We turnpike. I was
up there not long last week,
and Mr. Beard, who now
owns Beards Rogers, showed
me these fortifications which
are still standing.

at the first place named herein at the foot of the mountain, on the west bank of the Williams River crossing the river, it is very narrow, in a double log house on the bank of the river, William Devereux lived about a quarter of a mile further up the creek, part of the property between Devereux and Devereux was owned by both of them as a lease, it was this lease that was the basis of the case.

The state was formed in 1862 and in 1863 a request of state funds was passed at Washington, and of this request the government furnished the money, explained at times by Gen. James M. Smith's military, and later by Gen. James M. Smith's military.

This request had the headquarters at Washington. These state funds were granted soldiers and were exposed to all the evils and privations of the Civil War, however this money in other states was a great loss in that Virginia was not soldiers and were the only state guards in the Union at this time.

In 1864 the preservation of the nation depended upon the result of the election. A great party had met about 25 miles from the city, therefore, there was a meeting. The army of Washington was controlled by the General, and the state town of New York was loyal to the federal cause. Therefore, it was determined by the War Department authorities to hold an election for president in the county. Arrangements were made to hold the election and a company was detailed to bring the election off.

They marched on foot from Fairfax to New York a distance of 25 miles. They were met at the end of the march by a few men before the election. At the election, the company moved near the headquarters of the army and the election was held. The election was held, and the election was held.

... and the soldiers ...
... in a ...
... they ...
... the soldiers at the ...
... was ...

The little crew turned at Price Fort and ...
... they had reached the top of the ...
... and lay down to sleep without ...
... to the head of ...
... and obtained food. Then they went to the home of ...
... a Confederate sympathizer. These two ...
... they took a ... and prepared for the ...

In the meantime, the Confederates were laying a plan to capture
these Union soldiers. Captain J. W. ...
... with authority to ...
... and all Confederate soldiers ...
... was made up of about twenty ...

... and ...
... they arrived at ...
... before daylight they were on the ...
... of William ...
... to see the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... and ...

[illegible]

The Tokyo soldiers probably withdrew and made their way to Hanoi again to struggle to live with their blackened skins.

When the Confederate forces found the Union had left the place, they came back to the main line, carried Bernard Moore to Henry Sumner's house. They sent for a doctor and did what they could for him but he died in a few hours. Other Union soldiers seriously wounded, were John Armstrong, Alfred Miller, John E. Williams, William Harrison, James Holman, and others many who was shot in the mouth. Holman called the shadow of the bird and exclaimed, They were taken down by the yellow fever. There was no one left on the Confederate side.

After the battle the Confederates took a few prisoners from the Union army and carried them to a hillside to execute them. The soldiers were taken by the Union army, there seems to have been no other soldiers there. The Union army was the only one to survive the battle. The Confederates were the only ones to be killed.

There are a great many species of *Paraburisma* and this book gives the full history of the genus.

CIVIL WAR

There are no known covered bridges in Mexico (other than Chapultepec) across the Isthmus of Tehuacan. This was one of the bridges that came through the Civil War. Soldiers marched back and forth over this bridge and it figured in battles and actions, but as far as I happened, I never saw one of the soldiers who is involved in me that this was. Subsequent Foreign Press agents to collect the data. But was during the Civil War.

"Part of the FBI, Defense Forces and the Parliament are also involved in
 providing funds towards the relief of the crisis. He said that he was looking for the
 solution to the crisis."

As far as the labor there was told him that they had a battle over building bottom, things like the people a simplified way. The labor people he didn't like and not really about what the government was about. All they knew was that there were soldiers stationed at the bridge and looking like they had the full of the world, and that there was some thing and people, something. And the whole situation returned and the bottom that was.

He thought he wanted to talk about it afterwards and, I think, I thought I had a fairly good sense, but when all these incidents listing events as, in essence, this history could not run at all.

The day after the National and International arrived the National with almost 5000 people.¹

The war years end in 1945 and for a time Penabazte was the repository of both armies. The strength of the 101st Airborne Division was still at the beginning of the war yet away from this area and had attacked the German army from Penabazte. Although the town was not under attack in the summer of 1944, between September 1944 and January 1945 the town was used by the 101st Airborne Division as a base of operations. [The building is now] situated and was a few years ago was into a few

and bridge in the night. The Confederates, at the mouth of "Big" Creek, long as high in the morning, they up over the river, and they pulled out west bank of the river and to the Knoxville road crossed and ending with great attention while Federal soldiers were in the east of the river. The Confederates in turned the Confederates moved them to the north. East of this was within the bridge with west and east into the north. This movement while a very noisy one resulted in a loss to both of reaching on either side. All they had was their rifle. It hardly met the strength of the Federal. They crossed the bridge and advanced on to Knoxville going before them were mounted Confederates. Knoxville had sent some big shells during the past of 1861, and then had left everything in charge of General. The Confederates and Knoxville took advantage in all their activities in this part of the country. Federal had sent Captain Adams with 50 men to guard the wagon at the barracks in the town to guard against soldiers, who 50 men to guard Knoxville bridge.

His division arrived at the foot of Long Creek, near the house of Joe B. Ingram, in front the Confederates crossing on the south side of the creek to a level field, then they wheeled up and over a hill upon which jutted out into the field. Federal sent a detachment to the mountain to turn the Confederates's right while the rest of the division moved on their flank and firing became general on both sides. But the Confederates seeing that the Federal was withdrawing their full force and Federal's own line of battle on Knoxville and near Knoxville. The plan was to fire the Federal division had reported the Federal force to be about 2000 men.

Federal crossed the creek at Knoxville, crossed the little gap and finding that the Confederates were to battle them on Cummins Creek sent two companies to his right through the woods, and the division depending on the South toward the river. The part of the bridge almost broken. After some firing the Confederates crossed their horses and retreated to the town. In the morning General Sherman the Federal crossed Knoxville to the north and the Confederates left by the north side. When Federal crossed from Knoxville he found it deserted. Not a soul was living there. The remaining galls, stores and houses were all moved. We had some two miles to move, and the country west and largest town was abandoned to the population. It resulted in this condition for much of the war, and was

* The Presbyterian church is a bridge with the house with church. History

1842
1843

1. The first and second sessions of the Convention were held at the
city of New York in the year 1842.

2. The Convention was held in the Convention Hall, New York, from September 1st
to October 1st, and from the 11th to the 15th of October.

3. The Convention was held in every session to every session. The main object of the Convention
is the strength of the National Army in being 5,000 men instead of the 100 that it actually
was.

From 1842 to 1843, Virginia, then to be

by Andrew Pickens

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James H. Hasty
Major Gen., U. S. Army
Washington, D. C.

Notes of the Allagony

Oct. 12, 1911.

The battle of the Allagony was fought in Frederick county on
October 12, 1911 between the forces of the United States National G.
Army, and the forces of the Confederate Army General R. W. Lee.
The battle lasted several days.

The two companies had fought within sight of each other since July
12, 1911 the day the Federal had occupied Fisher Top of Camp. For
the matter they had watched each others camp since then. During this
the matter they had fought the battle at Frederick's camp on Oct. 2
and had also had another skirmish at this same place on Oct. 11, 1911.
With these the Federal had been driven back to their camp on Short
Mountain.

There had been other other skirmishes throughout the summer and
winter. The Federal camp was known officially as Camp Short Mountain
Camp. The Confederate camp was known as Camp Fisher, in honor of
a Confederate relative of that name. Between these two camps was the
series of trenches known. The Confederates had made a winter camp
on the Allagony Mountain by meeting the winter.

As you go along the road you can see signs of almost all regular
information which represented the progress of the battle. You can see the
trenches and fortifications on Allagony also at Short and Fisher.
The top of Allagony is a high-top position here, and the other line
for some miles through this level table-land. In making the attack,
the Federal had to climb up the side of the mountain and fight on
the top of this table-land.

The attack on October 12th found Camp Fisher at Frederick
being attacked. The Major G. H. Lee of the West Virginia had been
displaced to that point with 100 men to form an advance on the
of Short Mountain and Fisher.

The Confederates were strong both on forward, and on the wings of the battle their right flank was driven to take shelter in their log cabins. There was fighting all over the top until mid afternoon. The half of the way which led along by the south end was obstructed by the wreck of battlewagons killed in the purpose of surprising the camp. On that side of the camp there were trenches prepared to guard both roads and there was also some good artillery.

These trenches were full of soldiers prepared for an emergency. However, when the Federal's fleet appeared, Captain Johnson of the 1st Battery thought it was a band of pirates being driven in. He swung upon the side of the trench and tilted to them to hurry up and get in to the trenches. He was instantly shot and killed.

Finally about mid afternoon a column was received and the Federal army made its way back to camp. Their Captain, Gen. Confederation reported that 1,000 Confederates had captured an army of about 2000 that it was a great battle and a great victory.

The Federals reported that they had 1,750 men and the Confederation had 1,500, and that it was a reconnaissance in force. J. P. Buchanan, Secy of War, wrote that President Jefferson Davis having been informed of the order of Col. Edward Johnson in organizing a weekly inspection force was much gratified at the news of success, and had made him a brigadier general.

The losses of the battle were: Federal--killed 10, wounded 307, missing 10, total 327.

Confederates--killed 10, wounded 10, missing 10, total 30. After this battle the troops occupied winter quarters, and there was no more fighting on the Roanoke and Shenandoah valleys that winter.

From a No. 20, 11th Regt 1861
By Andrew Johnson.

According to the old times the two best soldiers left about their names in way on the battlefield. They were about the same.

-2-

The Indians says he has heard his uncle J. looking tell how they went out and killed a sheep belonging to a man by name. That they were so happy that they ate it when only half cooked and then fought over the skin. At another time they broke into a cellar where a woman had her oil. They ate the bread and took the rest back to camp.

Johnny Shawa tells of hunting deer on their mountains when the snow was up to his knees. Whether he hunted for pleasure or to obtain food I do not know. Also I've been told by Sam Lewis, who had returned earlier from both Co. in Camp Belknap, that the Indians they were so well prepared to capture that they were very nervous they would see them as they marched down back all highway and knew they were waiting for an attack. Therefore, led all in confusion.

and the war would end. But when they were told that were right they were
it is there here. These mountains was watched by soldiers in 42 hours, and 442
would I have fighting a battle. They were very beautiful when they wanted
looking for better and the there last morning.

On Friday morning Nov. 2, 1862, General, General and General after leaving the
the war, which morning, with an army of around 8000 soldiers were ordered to
the part of the mountains. He was in plain sight of the Confederates of the mountains
and it was impossible to march up the mountains and attack from the front without being
seen. Therefore, he sent Gen. Augustus Moore, of the 20th Miss. Infantry, and Col.
F. H. Smith, of the 10th Miss. Infantry, to make a flanking movement and attack
the Confederates from the rear. As well as the partners of a battle from the front
with Moore and Smith with about 1800 soldiers each were the mountains and through
the mountains to attack in the rear.

Next of us have grown up with the idea that the Confederates neglected to guard
their left flank and that they were taken by surprise, but a study of the official
statements on both sides do not bear out that theory. It seems that by then there
four detachments were sent against this attack and that they fought a long and bloody
battle for about a mile through the thick forest and underbrush on top of the
mountain, and what is more, instead of being surprised by the flanking movement,
a detachment called them the flank attack. But neither side, "We were trying to the
mountain as they for the Federals to advance and the flank up the of them was when
a soldier showed his head over a hill there. This was the flank attack which was
the battle of Sharp Mountain.

Some say that "the Confederates missed at this point and proved a devastating
down this the war. This was the critical moment, and the war ended at this
they do the battle would have been lost. The war were continued to the shore, and
to a few months later. Smith's Infantry joined him and they went forward fighting
away from the city, reaching at last at the shore and there the rebel
"What my say?"

The action began in the darkness as the fog rolled in while most of the night. The Confederate commander quickly knew of the importance of that moment. He sent Capt. Marshall's forces in there first. It was reinforced by Col. Thompson and later more companies of the 44th Regiment. Then the 13th Virginia Infantry was ordered into the woods on the railroad left to support Thompson. Two Co. G from with four companies of the 13th Virginia Cavalry (Parker's regiment) were ordered into the woods when the fighting was fiercest. And finally a mixed body of troops from three companies of the 13th, including Capt. James Smith's Division again, were listed under Capt. John A. Thompson and they played into the fatal woods and by a desperate charge actually stopped the advance but the work was done over them.

As the battle raged, the soldiers from the front were detached to fight in the rear. This was repeated the day of the battle. The Confederates fought with me, the Federal fought a stone close battle with him for hours.

When she has made a study of heavy weapons, which substituted in the Battle of heavy weapons, says that General Roberts had no time to stop and fight in, and that he will then be found without further delay, and coming to rest off his feet by any of his troops. In one case, he was up to his to get his army out before it was to come.

It was a far more powerful victory than the Missouri compromise was willing to admit. For it was the last stand in a way that the Confederates made in West Virginia. It carried them well down to Dublin, and no other army was assembled here after that time. This was the turning point of the war in far as the western army was concerned.

It was bought by George from the two Kings, who with one railroad each from
the old Kentucky; it took the power of the Confederates and delivered the
State to the western part of Virginia.

[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Western

Section 1, 1911

State of Idaho of Groop Mountain
and Villa T. Yeager

and place _____ 950 _____

~~and place~~ ~~and place~~ on
the hills of Groop Mountain.
Two sets of plates, military notes
of General & Confidential description
of hills, results.

copy

copy

copy

File _____

File _____

[illegible]

The Federal Force was composed of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 10th and 12th Ohio Infantry and the 7th and 20th West Virginia Infantry. The Federal Force was under command of General S. P. Carr.

The statement of the two parties attending this party have been taken by telephone tapping to have been as follows: On the first night in November, 1945, General Hospital ordered General Staff to meet him at 8 P. M. on November 15th, at Lexington, and Staffs remained from Lexington all night. General Staffs were then served, and had 110 miles to go. General Staffs returned to Lexington on November 16th at 8 P. M., and found that General Staffs had been at 10 P. M.

Arnold left Beverly on Sunday and gave west Coast residents by way of book signings and lectures by Gary Hartman, where they left the situation a further book signing and took the road leading by themselves to Montecito.

They reached Huntersville on Wednesday at noon, and there Averell spent the night. H. C. Thompson, who has been dining Sunday, was at the Union Hotel at the time. Thompson, it appeared, was the only Kentucky man leaving and the two West Virginia men. Inquiring about the power plant in the West Virginians' room, Thompson made no mention of such a thing. Thompson at Huntersville has no other friends, he said, and he and the two West Virginians started together to Harrison with Detective Harvey Campbell, apprehending his father last in a hurry and not a hairbreadth of time across the pile on Yates Hill, a mile or so distant from the bridge, and kept the Federal Police on the pile at Huntersville and sent him on to the Kentucky State in the car and there turned and stopped the car. There was some action during that day across the valley of Blount County at Hill Point. Averell at Huntersville, got more in the night than he got in the day at Harrison and then stepped into the two Thompsons and

[illegible]

the 1950s. The 1950s were a time of great change for the world, and the United States was a major player in the world. The United States was a leader in the world, and the world was looking to the United States for leadership. The United States was a leader in the world, and the world was looking to the United States for leadership. The United States was a leader in the world, and the world was looking to the United States for leadership.

[illegible][illegible]

4497. On 12 Oct. 1964, the records he did not attend on Thursday, then
in some way he participated in the parade with them he was clearly there
at the New York City and 4 as he drove his army forward that day they
had a meeting with
Meeting Ruffin would have arrived 1964

¹ *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 35, 10, 1249-1256.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

2. C. S. SIGMUND & BEARD.

Note dated April 21st, 1934, for \$10,000.00, due August 21st, 1934, and secured by a deed of trust dated October 10th, 1934, on all the real estate and personal property owned by the Marlinton Hotel Company. Said debt with interest is as follows:

Principal	\$10,000.00
Interest from 8-4-1934 to 1-1-1935	____ 241.00
Total	\$10,241.00

Your Commissioner reports that the liens of the Bank of Marlinton and C. S. and Georgia A. Beard are of equal dignity, both being secured by the same deed of trust, the Bank of Marlinton being of Lexington, Virginia, having assigned its lien by virtue of said deed of trust to C. S. and Georgia A. Beard.

LIENS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

CARLOS A. RODRIGUEZ BANK OF AMERICA.

Note dated April 14th, 1934, for \$5,000.00, with a credit of \$20.00 due July 14th, 1934, and secured by a deed of trust dated October 10th, 1934, on all the real estate and personal property owned by the Marlinton Hotel Company. Said debt with interest is as follows:

Principal	\$5,000.00
Interest from 4-14-34 to 1-1-1935	____ 148.00

2. J. A. HARRIS & SONS

Note dated April 25th, 1934, for \$100,000.00, due August 25th, 1934, and secured by a deed of trust dated October 18th, 1933, on all the real estate and personal property owned by the Harrison Hotel Company. Said debt with interest is as follows:

Principal	\$100,000.00
Interest from 8-8-1934 to 1-1-1935	_____ \$31.43
Total	\$100,031.43

Our Commissioner reports that the lines of the Bank of Hamilton and B. C. and Georgia A. Deeds are of equal validity, both being created by the same deed of trust, the Northridge National Bank of Lexington, Virginia, having assigned the loan by virtue of said deed of trust to B. C. and Georgia A. Deeds.

LINE OF THE THIRD CLASS.

EDMOND A. ROBERTS BANK OF HAMILTON.

Note dated April 14th, 1934, for \$5,000.00 with a credit of \$40.00, due July 20th, 1934, and secured by a deed of trust dated October 18th, 1933, on all the real estate and personal property owned by the Harrison Hotel Company. Said debt with interest is as follows:

Principal	\$5,000.00
Interest from 7-14-1934 to 1-1-1935	_____ \$40.00
Total	\$5,040.00

LINE OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

B. HARRIS.

[illegible]

At about nine o'clock, the Confederates announced by whistle and by band music, and by the playing of flags, that Major General Nathan had brought his army up. This was the first time that the Confederates had overpowered the position as well as the Union's position. The Confederates had been in the position for some time, but they had not been able to take it. The Union had been in the position for some time, but they had not been able to take it. The Confederates had been in the position for some time, but they had not been able to take it. The Union had been in the position for some time, but they had not been able to take it.

The headquarters line of position was as follows: Boggs's Battalion on the river road to Dovermouth. On the far bank on the lower end of the mouth, where the Swille was raised, was the Cape Virginia Cavalry, Fifth Virginia Cavalry; Sixth Virginia Cavalry, 10th Virginia Cavalry, Garfield's Battalion, Johnson's Battalion. On the Lobnitz-Grand Road: McCarty. The Captain to guard the road leading to them from the rear were the Confederates' 7th Cavalry. At 1:30 p. m., the fighting party arrived and came through the woods firing at long range. It could be heard from one end of the report which was most fearful since that men were over subject to. In about an hour, the Confederates were in full flight.

Abstract

As this was a terrible hour, his thinking left no room for the idea that the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments assigned to the right up the mountain. The horses had been left at the foot of the mountain. They were not on top of the mountain, usually on the left of the fighting and the 10th and 11th Regiments on the brow of the mountain. The fighting was over in a few minutes, and the Confederate army in full retreat. The losses on both sides were heavy.

DRUM MOUNTAIN BATTLE GROUND

24th & 25th REGTS

FARMER PLATO



ADAMANT COUNTY

1010

Chapter 1, 1010, 1010 - 1010 is Battle of Deep Mountain.

The map located Antietam Commission has tried to
 show the position of the different units and by actual survey
 and measurements, that the positions which they have placed
 and the ways which they have prepared, may be a more guide to
 the public, and the descendants of the soldiers that fought
 the battle, and point to the very spot where their fathers
 stood in the greatest battle ever fought on our Virginia soil.

Lieut. Archer, was was Jackson's comrade, received
 the last order that his soldier gave. The order was to fall
 back, and said, "Fall back to pick, west of artillery."
 He delivered the dispatch but his horse was killed and he was
 captured, but made his escape.

Lieut. Taylor, who commanded the 4th Battalion was in
 front of the 10th Ohio. He stopped their advance and they were
 back, therefore Taylor ordered to his men to shoot him for two
 minutes, saying they were stopped, but before the two minutes
 were up the 10th and Virginia coming up on Colonel Taylor says
 to a private, "Look in the rear of them", turned the tide of
 battle, and the 10th found it more convenient to run than
 stand.

About this time the Confederate line was reinforced by
 four companies of the 10th Virginia Infantry, and was composed
 of the 10th Virginia Cavalry dismounted. They pushed a company
 three feet across a fence into the hands of the 10th, and the

gale interests, and especially into Company F, which happened to be in an exposed position, and many of its members were being shot down, and many wounded and some of its members began to fall back. Their Captain was in prison and the First Lieutenant was on staff duty, and the company had but one commanding officer, Lieutenant Henry Bender. John D. Baxter, the orderly sergeant was in advance of the company. At this point our chairman saw the condition of the company and went up to Baxter and requested him to get back and help line up the company. To this request Baxter never replied but ran up and climbed two or three rails off the fence and they both jumped over and Baxter received a mortal wound. W. F. Harrison, T. W. Barnett and John A. Klagg we believe were the next to cross the fence, and while crossing Klagg was badly wounded and Barnett had a leg shot off. Harrison escaped unhurt. George W. Harrison, Silas Lacy and L. D. Shaver were the next of Company F to cross the rail fence. This occurred near the close of the battle. No braver man than J. D. Baxter ever appeared a wound or went to war. A few minutes later Major Bailey of the 11th Virginia was mortally wounded, while trying to rally his men to make another stand. He was an officer and soldier of daring and courage.

The most pathetic scenes occurred at this battle. After the battle a squad of soldiers was detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, and among the number those detailed was Andrew J. Shaver of Company F, 11th West Virginia Infantry.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

-3-

they were working in the night, and Short discovered a dead soldier, and took hold of his body to remove him to the place where they were bringing the dead and wounded soldiers. He felt a strong finger on the dead soldier's hand, and the eyes and red of the man convinced Short that he was his brother, John. He, therefore, called for someone to bring a light, saying that he had found his brother, and when he had the light, he found for a certainty that it was his brother.

After the battle a young woman was observed going among the dead looking intently into the faces of dead Confederate soldiers. On being asked what she was looking for she said, "I am looking for George". She was the guest at the home of Colonel McNeill. She had recently married and was the wife of Captain George I. Davidson of Lewis County. George had gone through the battle unknown and was far from the scene of conflict when his wife was looking among the dead.

Like every battle has its tragedies, yet in most every battle there is some shining incident. James H. Fisher was Col. Jackson's brigadier quartermaster, and had charge of the cooking and commissary supplies. He recently related that on the morning of the battle when they were on the retreat and in great confusion, he went up to Colonel Jackson and asked him what he would do with the wagon train, and Jackson said, "Burned if I burn". Fisher said that he then ordered the wagons to burn their engines, and retreat on the burning pile. He said in the confusion that the loss of General Buford's corps was

UNCOLLECTED STORY

-4-

wagon women frightened, and whirled around, breaking the tongue off the wagon. They then put some fence rails on the wagon to set it on fire, and he said for several years after, the war, people would come to gather up scattered lead over the fields.

Hamilton Higgs, a member of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, is authority for the story illustrating the coolness of Colored horses in battle and under heavy fire. While Colonel Harris was leading his regiment into position for the final charge at Dryop Mountain, he passed to a section so rough that he had dismounted and was leading his horse. A bullet from the Confederate lines passed through the long, red beard then worn by the Colonel, setting out a clasp. He stripped out the covered whiskers and as he dropped them to the ground, turned to Adjutant John Warrick and said, "John, take my horse back to the rear; I'm afraid he'll get shot." Then he continued to lead the charge as foot.

Prior to the Battle of Dryop Mountain there were no considerable Confederate forces anywhere in West Virginia except in the Greenbrier Valley, which was held by the Confederates from its head to its foot, a distance of about one hundred seventy miles, and which protected Virginia from attacks from the north. For the purpose of destroying these Confederate forces, General Averell was directed to march from Beverly, West Virginia, to Lewisburg and it was while on the march that he met the enemy

SPRINGFIELD COUNTY

-5-

at Deep Mountain. The battle was there fought on the 6th day of December, 1862, between the forces commanded by General Averell, and the Confederate forces by General John Echols and Colonel William L. Jackson.

At a distance, it would look like common consent that the forces were to be assembled for a final test of strength. General Averell, with a very formidable force, left Beverly on Nov. 21st, to find the enemy and give battle wherever he might be found. General Wm. L. Jackson, commanding a brigade and several other units, battalions and companies, was joined by General Echols on the morning of the 6th, by a splendid brigade of fighting men. General Averell encountered the Confederates in force at Mill Point on the morning of the 6th, and drove them to the foot of Deep Mountain, and there camped for the night. On the morning of the 6th, General Averell threw out a strong skirmish line that cleared his front to the foot of the mountain. About 7 A. M. the 20th R. W. Inf., 28th Ohio Inf., and one company of the 12th R. W. Inf. and two pieces of Ewing's Battery were sent against a high peak and over-hung cliffs where they formed, and struck the enemy in force. Here is where the principal and hottest part of the battle was fought, and in passing over this small plot of cleared land, not comprising more than two acres, hundreds were killed and thousands were wounded. One of these wounded died later, and in this battle the Government nearly lost the mounted men of law and fought on by seven

CONFEDERATE ARMY

-2-

moment dismounted soldiers, who could see across the valley that were sent, if the land had been cleared. Overall then formed the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th West Va. Mounted Infantry, with a portion of the 15th Va. Cavalry in line of battle, who succeeded in driving the Confederate forces, composed of the 2nd Virginia Inf. and 17th Va. Cav. and other units up the mountain, near the summit. While fighting on the left of the Confederate line we find a portion of Colonel Russell's regiment, 20th Va. Colonel _____ commanding, Kennerly's Battalion, 2nd Va., Major Blanning's four companies Persick's Battalion, a portion of the 2nd Va. Infantry. Some of these units have been since named because as the fighting became more severe on the Confederate left, they withdrew their right by sending reinforcements to strengthen their left.

The forces engaged in the battle were composed of the Confederate units regiments, battalions and independent companies.

While the Union forces were composed of nine units, regiments and battalions, there was but a slight difference in the numbers composing the two armies, the 10th West Virginia Infantry and the 20th Ohio that comprise the Blanning party and all the principal fighting was reported as 1175 soldiers while the 2nd West Va. Infantry, Confederate, was reported officially at 200 soldiers among and the 2nd Virginia Battalion 200 strong. Captain Russell with his dismounted cavalry, Captain Manning's Battalion 200, and Major Leslie's Battalion and other units composed nearly equal fighting force. These units were now

engaged on the Confederate left and fought the 12th and 20th. It was a battle waged by seasoned troops of approximately equal numbers.

But turned the tide of battle was the sagacity of the Confederate General to fortify his position and protect his flank. Overall, an officer of superior ability, took advantage of the situation and turned the flank of the enemy with his infantry and gave them with a slight margin for their escape which caused much confusion.

All that saved the Confederates from being cut off was the fact that protected their left flank. If Generals Jackson and Lee had fortified the back road over which the flanking route passed, and protected their lines by building timber and temporary breast works on the mountain side, which they had. At that time in 62, their position would have been impregnable. The mere height of a mountain is of but slight advantage to those who cling to it, if they are not protected by breast works. When the 12th and 20th were the primary elements in gaining a position on the left of the Confederate line, the Confederate Commander seeing their peril and danger of being cut off, ordered a retreat, the route being blocked by cavalry, artillery and wagon trains which caused confusion. The Union victory was not the result of lack of numbers on the Confederate side, nor is the gallantry of our soldiers, but a lack on the part of their commanders to comprehend the situation and their efforts at their position.

CONFIDENTIAL, 1911

AMERICAN ARMY

28-

was ordered to take a position between the third and eighth. At this time we faced the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry in line of battle, with Jackson's force. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd West Virginia Infantry, immediately in front of the 1st West.

I was here again with two hundred men; out of them number, there were also killed, fourteen wounded, two mortally wounded, seven severely and five slightly.

Report of Colonel John Oley

11th West Virginia Mounted Infantry. After seeing my place with column on the morning of the 6th, I was ordered to clear the hills up to the foot of Mount Mansfield of Rebels, and pickets. About 11 A. M. I was notified that the 1st and 2nd Mounted Infantry would take a position on my right, and was ordered to assault the enemy's works in conjunction with them.

Col. James B. Schoonesee's Report

Col. James B. Schoonesee, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry says that "On the morning of the 6th, I was ordered with my regiment and Knappe's Battery, to move to the extreme right of the army, who had again taken a position on the almost un-usually fortified summit of Mount Mansfield, and keep up a fire on their forces that their attention might be drawn from Col. Hear, who was to make an attack on their left. Learning of the intended assault of Col. Hear, I immediately got my regiment re-arranged, and joined with the batteries of artillery on the double

WILMINGTON COUNTY

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gish from the extreme right to the center."

Report of Major Theo Gibson, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

"On the 1st day of November, I moved with the Brigade and continued with it until the 3rd day of November, on which day I marched to Washington, by way of Martins's Station, with the Brigade."

The 14th West Virginia Infantry lost eight killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The 24th Ohio Infantry lost five killed and twenty-one wounded.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM.

Brig. General John Scholes.

Gen. Scholes says that he placed his forces at the onset of the campaign. The batteries of Chapman and Jackson under the command of Major V. Schaeffer, were placed back where Gen. Jackson had placed the places of his battery under the command of Capt. Barry.

Col. W. A. Miller was placed in command of the First Brigade, viz: the 1st Virginia Infantry, Maj. F. A. Bailey, the 1st Virginia Battalion, Major W. H. Henshaw commanding; was on the right of the Interoceanic road near the summit, and Maj. Bailey's 1st Regiment in the rear of the battery. At this time, Colonel Henshaw's 1st Virginia Cavalry was moved to the left with the 1st and twenty-five men and was

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

-4-

partly reinforced by the companies of the 10th Battalion, later, Colonel Patton was ordered to detach three companies of the 10th Virginia Infantry under Captain John E. Thompson. Colonel George A. Patton commanded Lee's Brigade. The 10th Virginia went into action with five hundred and fifty strong, losing one hundred and thirteen killed, wounded and missing. The 10th Virginia Battalion, three hundred and fifty strong, lost sixty-two killed, wounded and missing.

Three companies of the 10th under Captain Thompson, one hundred and twenty-five strong, lost nine killed, thirty wounded, twelve missing. Battle ended at 4 P. M.

Report of Maj. Wm. Blewett, 10th Virginia Cavalry

" When the fighting became very severe I was ordered to march with six companies in the support of Captain Marshall, who, with one hundred and twenty-five dismounted cavalry, was being forced back on the left.

We were then forced back to a fence at the Bloody Angle. We were then reinforced by three companies of the 10th Virginia Infantry, and one dismounted company of the 10th Virginia Cavalry.

Report of Colonel Thompson

Colonel Thompson, 10th Virginia Cavalry, says that he met one hundred cavalry under command of Captain Marshall,

SHENANDOAH COUNTY

24a

The wounded consisting of the 2nd and 10th Virginia Cavalry
just then, Major Pleasant commanding Cavalry Battery, com-
prising of three hundred men, he having deployed his men on
the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

Report of Col. M. Wiley, 10th Virginia Cavalry

Says that about 8 P. M. we were attacked by the 1st
and 2nd and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Report of Col. Milton A. Ferguson

Colonel Ferguson, 10th Virginia Cavalry, says that he
reported to General Roberts on the 5th of November, who was
then on the march, and arrived at the camp of Colonel Jackson
at the eastern base of Deep Mountain, at 8 A. M. on the
morning of the 6th. The squadron of the 10th Regiment was
ordered to take position on the old road of Lonest Creek.
The efficient men of six companies were dismounted, four
companies placed on the extreme left under
command of Lieutenant Colonel Brown and two companies in
reserve. John A. Hunter, orderly sergeant of Company F, 10th
West Virginia Infantry, was the first one to ascend the tall
bluffs at the bloody angle, and fell mortally wounded inside
of enemy's lines.

This whole report has been taken from "Report of
General William Hollister's Commission" John E. Sutton, Chief-
 Clerk.

W-8-CLARKSBURG COUNTY

49a

The command consisting of the 20th and 20th Virginia Cavalry just then, Major Fleming commanding Cavalry Battery, composed of three hundred men, he having deployed his men on the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

Report of Col. M. Wiley, 10th Virginia Cavalry

Says that about 8 P. M. we were attacked by the 8th and 1st and 5th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Report of Col. Milton A. Ferguson

Colonel Ferguson, 10th Virginia Cavalry, says that he reported to several details on the 5th of November, who was then on the march, and arrived at the camp of Colonel Jackson at the eastern base of Deep Mountain, at 8 A. M. on the morning of the 6th. The squadron of the 10th Regiment was ordered to take position on the old road of Laurel Creek. The efficient men of six companies were dismounted, four companies placed on the horses left under command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams and two companies in action. John A. Hunter, formerly sergeant of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, was the first man to ascend the mill fence at the bloody angle, and fell mortally wounded inside on enemy's lines.

This whole report has been taken from "Report of Green Mountain Battlefield Commission" John E. Sutton, Chairman.

Letter of Mr. M. M.
Henderson to 1863

Re: J. J. Rogers

under
1000

Copy to and date preceding letter
of rope engaged

Service:
Capt. E. P. Hovey

History of North Maine
Recorded to 1863

Relia J. Rogers

words
1000

Exerts and dates preceding latter
of rope engaged

Service:
Capt. E. P. Hovey

Robert Johnson
James White
John

4629
6

BATTLE OF BROOM MOUNTAIN
November 8, 1863

by Capt. R. E. Power

EVENTS AND CAUSE PRECEDING BATTLE

- Nov. 1, 1863--Gen. W. T. Averell left Beverly, West Virginia
Nov. 2, 1863--Gen. A. S. Griffin left Charleston, West Virginia
Nov. 3, 1863--Gen. John Echols occupied Army Mountain

Troops of troops engaged (Union)-----4700
Troops of troops (Confederate)-----3000
Union killed (Union)-----180
Union killed (Confederate)-----420

Troops from West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania
were both part in the battle.

The Battle of Broom Mountain was fought November 8th,
1863 between Union Forces, commanded by Brig. Gen. William T.
Averell, U. S. Army, and Confederate troops under the command
of Brig. Gen. John Echols, U. S. Army.

One of the reasons for the meeting of these two forces in
west Virginia at this time was, The western part of Virginia was
inhabited by people who were in favor of the Union. In June 20th,
1863 the old state of Virginia became divided into Virginia and
West Virginia.

Confederate troops then went west into the newly formed
state as far as to harass the Union troops in that vicinity, that is
back down the backs of the people who had left the old state of
Virginia. The Southern troops were very successful. They occupied
the Shenandoah Valley with headquarters at Leesburg. The road
from Leesburg via Union to the Virginia border was the only avail-
able road to Virginia and Tennessee and had the Union troops who
were located in the vicinity of Elkins and near Charleston organized.
also major was doing and the Confederate forces had to be drawn

out so that the Union army was surprised. The Southern forces were living off of the country and the people were insisting that aid be sent to them.

On October 24th, Gen Benjamin Kelly, U. S. Army ordered General Averell, who at that time was stationed at Newry, West Virginia, to move to Lewisburg and capture or drive away any Confederate forces stationed in that vicinity. Also to join forces with General Duffie who left Charleston November 3rd, 1863 at 4:00 A. M. for Lewisburg. After a junction of the two forces, they were to move to Union, W. Va, and thence to Virginia and Tennessee R.R., at Robin Station and destroy the railroad bridge over New River.

General Averell moved on the 1st day of November and immediately contacted guerrilla bands and small detachments of Confederate troops. The forces of Gen. Averell were able to push back all resistance and on November 5th, reached the town of Hillsboro, West Virginia, about 3 miles from Droop Mountain and 20 miles from Lewisburg. The Union forces were advised that General Duffie would not reach Lewisburg, until November 7th as his attack would be hindered by the weather of November 6th, 1863.

The plan of attack by the Union troops was as follows.

14th Pennsylvania Cavalry were placed near the Lowest Creek bridge in sight of the Confederate lines, and kept moving around giving the appearance of starting towards the southern lines.

Jeppia Battery was placed on the hill above Joseph Hill, and immediately opened fire on the Confederate batteries on top of Long Mountain about 8:30 A. M. Tison's battery was placed to the left of the Virginia between Hillsboro and Droop. Gibson's two batteries and the famous 10th W. Va. Infantry was held in readiness to be paid at Hillsboro.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th West Virginia Mounted Infantry Regiments were on the right of the ramparts out of sight about two miles from the base of Deep Mountain. The 20th Ohio Infantry with one company of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry (about 1200 men in all) were sent on a long detour to the right via Labella to come over the Jacob road and take the Confederates on the left flank. This movement started about 3:00 A. M. and due to conditions of the roads, did not complete the march until 1:45 P.M.

The position of the Southerners was as follows. On the river road, Edgar's Brigade; on the brow of the mountain facing the Union troops from right and left, 20th Virginia Cavalry under General Patton; 14th Virginia Cavalry under Col. Graham, Bushler's Battalion of Infantry, Jackson's batteries, Major Hixson with 4 companies of the 27th Battalion was placed on the Labella-Jacob road covering the left flank. The right flank was protected by a steep mountain.

About 1:45 P. M. November 6th, 1863, the flanking party that had been sent via Labella reached the Confederate lines and immediately attacked. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments immediately started a direct attack up the face of Deep Mountain. They joined force with the flanking party, and drove the Confederates back toward Lewisburg. Due to the road being narrow the Confederates were in confusion and Infantry all mixed up together.

Colonel Hixson was in command of the rear guard of the Confederates and it was through his strong defense that the Southern troops were able to withdraw without such loss of life or equipment. Another thing that might have influenced the retreat was that General Averell did not wish to push the Confederates

no fact, as he wanted Gen. Duffie to reach Lexington first and get them off. The Confederates retreated on through the night and passed through Lexington just as General Buell entered the town from the west. General Duffie captured a few stragglers and some equipment.

This battle was the deciding point in West Virginia. After that the entire state was in the hands of the Northern armies.

One very interesting part of General Meade's report is quoted. "My artillery and trains were brought safely through with the exception of one horse battery belonging to Sherman's battery, which broke completely down during the retreat so that it had to be left there offering the enemy the only trophy of which they can boast."

This action is supposed to have been fought in the swamp on Deep Runfield, but has never been found. For those who visit the Deep Runfield Battle Field, a large map has been drawn showing the position of the troops the day of the battle, also the present location of Deep Woods, a larger and more distinct map than could be shown here. This larger map shows location of monuments, markers and other lines of interest.

Gen. Meade, who lives still to visit the Battle Field and will enjoy showing to visitors the old battle trenches, breastworks, gun emplacements and other interesting things.

REPORT FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

By Thomas J. Arnold, Major, U. S. A.

Handwritten:
Faintly written notes or signature in the upper right corner.

A significant work proved disastrous to the Potomac river and likewise for some who were not, was that connected with the campaign of Beverly, Va., and East Virginia, during the war between the States.

At the time of the invasion and through Eastern Virginia (April, 1862), Gen. William L. Jackson, who accompanied Jackson, recently resided while in Beverly that he had driving back there to spend the day of 1862. Of course, no one took the account as finally. Although it was commonly repeated afterwards, as well as the Federal command as others, it proved incorrect. One enough, on the third day of July, a Confederate force unexpectedly appeared south of and in the vicinity of Beverly, under the command of Gen. William L. Jackson, who directed a detachment under Maj. J. B. Early on the road leading northeast, west of the river to the 1st. Intersection with the road leading to Rockhouse, in order to cut off retreat in that direction. He having previously dispatched another detachment under the command of Col. A. C. Dunn, by a nearby road, northeast of the main road, with orders to occupy the road leading to Phillips, northeast of Beverly, with cutting any retreat in that direction. He placed his artillery on the slope of the hill, about one and one-half miles northwest of Beverly, and opened fire on the Potomac, who were heavily engaged within their fortifications. The Confederates gave some of small caliber, and, probably due to inferior ammunition, most of the shells fell short, causing no damage.

Col. Thomas M. Smith, of the 18th Virginia (Federal) regiment, and who at a later period attained considerable notoriety, as a member of the military band that killed and wounded Fire, Barrett and sent her to the scaffold, was in command of the Federalists. Guards were stationed on all the roads leading from Beverly; and no one--man, woman, or child--was permitted to pass these guards; hence all civilians were confined to the limits of the town and were therefore subjected to the fire of the Confederate artillery. Although this firing continued for a considerable part of the day, no civilians were injured, and but few horses were struck by shells.

It has always been the understanding, which is probably correct, that the detachment Jackson sent to approach Beverly from the north and open the attack, had in the course of their march found a supply of apple brandy, and the detachment became so intoxicated, that they lost sight of and interest in the undertaking. Jackson walked impatiently throughout the first day for the effect in command of this detachment to make the attack, as arranged; the second day he was still expecting its every success, but received no intelligence. Along toward noon there appeared, advancing up the valley, west of the river, an army of mounted men, declared to sweep everything before them. It was General's full brigade of Federal cavalry. It was a formidable force. There was not one thing left for Jackson to do, or to do as rapidly as possible as he could. This he proceeded to do, and accomplished with such skill that he escaped with but slight loss.

Gen. William L. Jackson, while on the march prior to the war, had been a man of course in Beverly, some day of the

prisoners, and was familiar with the country in the vicinity. He immediately facilitated the flight, and while Averill was still in pursuit of Jackson, Colonel Harris dispatched guards through the country north of Beverly, who arrested quite a large number of citizens, all of whom were paroled, the remaining men--about sixteen--they were marched into Beverly and turned in line near the old courthouse. Colonel Harris then walked along the front of the line and put this question to each one separately: "Are you a Union man?" When the answer was directly in the affirmative, the man was paroled. When the answer was, "My sentiments are with the South," or its equivalent, Harris ordered the prison giving such answer to take two steps forward. Several of those in line, in reply to the question, stated that they were "Constitutional Union men": of these latter were Lemuel Jackson, a brother of Judge G. B. Jackson, and Charles T. Russell, the latter, a late leading merchant and well known throughout the country, and who was a Union man. This answer evidently, in the opinion of Harris, did not constitute sufficient loyalty, for in each instance where this answer was given, such person was ordered to take the two steps to the front. When Harris had finished his questioning, there were thirteen in the advanced line. The matter in this instance in the course of time proved to be a frightful simplification of all that has ever been attributed to it in the way of being an omen of disaster by those prone to superstitiousness. The thirteen were immediately sent onward to the Federal prison at Fort Calhoun. The names of those men were: Lemuel Jackson, Charles T. Russell, Thomas J. Caplinger, Levi J. Ward, George Caplinger, Jr., Edith Strick, John Brown, John A. Brown, Frank W. Ward, Theo. Cunningham, William Allen, John

him, and Allen later.

The public at the time attributed these errors to Bartle's intense hatred of Southern sympathizers and his chagrin and anger at Jackson's having reached the immediate vicinity of Averill without his knowledge, and especially as Jackson had made announcement of his intended coming several weeks in advance; all of which Bartle realized constituted a severe reflection upon the commander of the post in not having been more alert, and in allowing himself to be thus surprised; and thus, but for the misadventure of Jackson's orders to Colonel Barry, would have resulted in the probable capture of himself and his entire command, and also, the further fact that Lee's men had succeeded in withdrawing his troops and occupying without material loss, all of which was intensified by the rebuke and criticism administered by General Averill, his superior officer. Averill, being a West Point graduate, had no special animosity for civilian army officers like Bartle.

There is little doubt that Bartle was scourged under Averill's criticisms, and especially as Averill attributed his own failure to detect, if not to capture, Jackson's command to Bartle's failure to notify him (Averill) in time. Averill, in his official report, says: "Had Colonel Bartle furnished me with timely warning of the approach of the enemy, I should have killed, captured, or dispersed his entire command. As it was, he received but a slight lesson."

Later, on several occasions, more strenuous efforts were made to secure the release of those men from Fort Delaware, where they were dying like sheep. The public generally knew they were

subject of my charge, a number of them were influential men, but all efforts were without result until a sturdy half of them had died in prison. Then finally the survivors, even to number, were released, one of them, Lemuel Owsen, died before reaching home. Another, Philip Jones, died a few days after reaching home. John Crouch and John Crouch died very soon afterwards. The three survivors, Charles W. Russell, Thomas B. Graham et. and George Replinger, were as broken in health as to suffer from the effects of their incarceration and treatment to the day of their death.

Harris had, prior to the war, been a country doctor, practicing in Fitchburg County since first removal and later, located in Greenville in the same State. After he became identified with the Union cause, he became intensely political. He made many intimate friendships with the opposing cause, for many, in promotion. Harris had risen to the rank of colonel of the 10th Virginia ("Volunteer") Regiment, an honor. This position concerned many good men, and many the defeated cause. His popularity was such that while stationed at Beverly, he was shot at one night by some of his Regt. men, who were passing through the town. Of this I was informed by one of his commissioned officers. Elevated to the rank of colonel, Harris seemed to have become obsessed with an exalted idea of the significance that such an appointment carried with it. He was stationed at Beverly, a long time. During the course of a longer, he was much divided, especially as he moved ever ready to give a willing ear to the accusations and disparaging the opposition. He was taken about their behavior, and which resulted generally in the arrest and imprisonment of those so reported. It would be impossible for me to recall in detail and I possess it in writing.

ties of others, the number of witnesses at the trials, or their names, who were, during the war, arrested and sent under guard to the military prisons of the South, many of them by Harris--generally without cause and without any specific charge being made here to them, and many of whom did not live to return to their homes.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Official
History

1861 Battle of Groop Mt.

1861

Complete This document is 600 pages

1861

Detailed history of the battle of Groop Mt. Includes events and dates preceding battle; full description of battle; both map of battlefield.

Source given

1861/1862

1861/1862

1861

1861

1861

BATTLE OF DROOP MT.

NOVEMBER 4, 1963
 DE CARL J. FOWLER

[illegible][illegible]

The results of these
experiments suggest that
the first two items are
more important than
the last two items.
The first item is more
important than the last
item.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the desired outcome.

The first of these is the fact that the
 second of these is the fact that the
 third of these is the fact that the
 fourth of these is the fact that the
 fifth of these is the fact that the
 sixth of these is the fact that the
 seventh of these is the fact that the
 eighth of these is the fact that the
 ninth of these is the fact that the
 tenth of these is the fact that the

In the economy of Idaho and across the Oregon agricultural area, the number of young and the frequency of disease tend to be the same as that the 1950 crops of last year. The weather average was 21.6 in 1951 of the average 21.0 in 1950. The 1951 crop is expected to be much the same.

[illegible]

Received []
 on the [] day of []
 at []
 []
 []
 []

[illegible]

The plan of attack by the Beach Group was to follow Little Jimmy's lead, lined up near, placed near the beach. Each to dig in sight of the coastline, the line, and keep moving along giving the appearance of starting from the beach.

[illegible]

The job, too, is not
more exciting, provided
businessmen get the same
and the place of the man,
like you in staff, - how
the place can be the
of the man.

[illegible]

Robert L. Gager

6

Commonwealth of Virginia
Battlefield Park CommissionDRIFT MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD

One of the hard fought battles of the Civil War occurred at Drift Mountain, Pendleton County, on December 1st, 1862, in which West Virginia Soldiers, both Confederates and Union participated.

Drift Mountain is a very high elevation--judd down overlooking the valley of the Greenbrier River, in the Little Lewis District of Pendleton County and the far off peaks of the Allegheny Mountains making it one of the most beautiful scenic spots in West Virginia.

Each Army fought for what it believed to be right and nearly all of the men who were killed in that bloody drama were West Virginians. The bitter struggle ended and the animosity engendered by that conflict has passed away and universal peace reigns.

The scene spread out before us was one of indescribable beauty and sublimity. Towering mountains, the rolling and fertile plains, the famous historic Greenbrier River flowing at the base of the rugged mountains--nowhere in all our travels have we witnessed such scenic beauty or such a location for a State Park.

Prior to this battle there was no considerable Confederate force anywhere in West Virginia except in Greenbrier Valley which was held by the Confederates from its base to its head. For the purpose of destroying these Confederates

forces. General Averill was directed to march from Beverly, west Virginia to Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County, and ~~there~~ it was while on this march he met the army of Bragg Mountain. The battle was there fought between the forces commanded by General Averill and the Confederate forces by General John Echols and Colonel William L. Jackson. Bragg Mountain is fourteen miles south of Marlinton, the County seat, seven miles from Hill Point and four from Hollidaysburg. It is ten miles from Tamaqua Station, sixteen from Freshford and twenty-four miles from Lewisburg.

The forces engaged in the battle of Bragg Mountain were composed of twelve Confederate Units, regiments, battalions and independent companies while the Union forces were composed of nine Unites, regiments and battalions. There was but a slight difference in the numbers composing the two armies. The 10th West Virginia Infantry and the 23rd Ohio West composed the Flanking Party and did the principal fighting was officially reported as 2175 while the 23rd Virginia Infantry Confederate was reported officially as 550 soldiers strong and the 23rd Virginia Battalion 350 strong. Capt Farnell with 125 mounted cavalry, Capt Harrington's Battalion 300 and Major Insler's battalion and other units composed a fine fighting force.

Another phase of the history of Bragg Mountain is of special interest. We learn from ecology and from pre-historic evidence that Bragg Mountain has been a battle-field of some prehistoric wars as by the early Indian tribes

of America. Early medicinal stores are carried down through
journals and family records of the Germans who were the most
respectable of all the people inhabiting the country west of
the Allegheny. In 1682 they fell under the rule of the six
nations who existed in various branches. No find excavations
at the foot of Deep Mountain where thousands of tons of
rough flints have been recovered.

At one time this has been a great military camping
ground for the warriors of the forest. Their legends are
told by words who lived on Deep Mountain and handed down
the younger generations.

A young Union Officer was made a beautiful moral
sermon was killed while riding fast around a large tree. The
frightened riderless horse ran around the tree several times
before it was stopped. It was said by people at that time
they could hear the faint pining of that frightened horse
around that tree. ^{for there were no other horses at that time} A great patrol soon occurred at that
twice. After the battle a squad of soldiers was detailed
to gather up the dead and wounded. Among the ranks then
detailed was Andrew J. Short of Company F, First Virginia In-
fantry. They were working in the night and Short discovered
a dead soldier and took hold of his body to remove him to the
place they were bringing the dead and wounded together. He
felt a crushed finger on the dead soldiers hand and the other
end back of the eye mentioned Short that it was his brother
John. He called for men and to bring a light, saying that he
had found his brother.

and when the light came he found for a certainty that
the man really was his own brother. In relating the incident
to Dr. W. F. Fowler many years after the battle, he said that
he took his brother by the hand and recognized some peculiar-
ity by which he knew him to be the lifeless body of his
brother. This is an incident so rare that nothing similar
has ever to our knowledge been recorded in the annals of
warfare.

William B. Felt

Book _____ Page _____

From "Hill & Co. County" in the Hill & Co.
 1861. 7 pages

Date of birth _____ Length _____

Address _____

From "Lumpkin"

Intended for the account of
 Lumpkin County in the Hill & Co.
 1861. names of officers & companies, some
 1861. names of officers, battle of Rich Mountain
 being General R. E. Lee in N. Va.

From "Baptist given"

Record of _____

Record of _____

Page _____

Page _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TITLE Historical

Real estate country in the Old Va.
1861-7 paper

Author John C. Smith Length 100 words

Subject

Campbell

Historical account of
Frederick County in the Old Va.
Some names of officers & companies from
1861-1865 fought, battle of Bull Run -
being General R. E. Lee in Va.

Notes given

Number of pages

Number of copies

Price

Publication

John P. Sawyer

862

REPUBLICAN OFFICE IN THE CIVIL WAR

In the year 1861 the clouds of the war over our country were deep and dark, hanging over Virginia which at that time included West Virginia. Civil dissension shook the grand old Commonwealth.

Everywhere they collected in their native state, from the tide water shores, from the midland counties and from the rock ridged Appalachians, long lines of brave soldiers marched forth to battle and die upon a stained crimson field. Among these were many of the descendants of the first pioneers of Buckhannon County who a century before had struggled with the fierce and relentless barbarians and had at last driven the from the country to which they had deemed their home. These first soldiers of a later day were born and reared,

then the banners of war started throughout their native mountains summoning legions. Andrew B. JONES organized the first company to the State Troops and organized the first company. This was early in the spring of 1861. A requisition was made for arms and they were shipped from Richmond. They were never received and the company disbanded in the fall of that same year.

Stephen B. JONES organized a company at Martinsburg, West Virginia and with it was attached to the First Virginia Infantry.

John A. Sargent

862

-4-

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE CIVIL WAR

In the year 1861 the clouds of the war over our country were deep and dark, hanging over Virginia which at that time included West Virginia. Civil dissension shook the grand old Commonwealth.

Everywhere they collected in their native state, from the blue mountains, from the midland counties and from the rock ridged Appalachians, long lines of brave soldiers marched forth to battle and die upon a sun-drenched crimson field. Among them were many of the descendants of the first pioneers of Pocahontas County who a century before had struggled with the fiercest and relentless barbarians and had at last driven the from the country to which they had deemed their home. These first soldiers of a later day were born and reared,

then the banners of war floated throughout their native mountains representing honor. Major G. JONES organized the first company. This was early in the spring of 1861. A requisition was made for arms and they were shipped from Richmond. They were never received and the company disbanded in the fall of that same year.

Major G. J. JONES mustered a company at Martinsburg, West Virginia and with it was attached to the First Virginia Infantry.

John W. Dickson was first lieutenant in this Company from Martinsville.

The third Company formed was that of Captain Arthrop at Gretnock. It too, was attached to the 2nd Virginia Infantry. Captain Arthrop was afterwards promoted to Major of the Regt. Lieutenant R. M. Peeples of Pocahontas County was serving in a 2nd Cavalry Company was killed in action at Martinsville, October 12, 1863.

Lieutenant James Melanoria, of Captain Hester's Company from Martinsville was wounded at Gettysburg and died at Winchester, Virginia. The loss was considerable on both sides. Among that of the Confederates was that of Captain Johnson of the Lynchburg Artillery and Captain J. S. Walker of the Potomac Rifles.

In the Civil War the first engagement which occurred in Pocahontas County was at Camp Barton on what is known as the Price River date known as Terrell's Mass. Late in the month of 1862 a Confederate force was collected at this point. It consisted of the first Georgia Infantry, Col. Ramsey commanding; the 100th Georgia, Colonel Edward Johnson commanding; the 1st Virginia Infantry, Colonel William L. Polk and Colonel Hester's Battalion; the Martinsville Cavalry from Martinsville, Augusta County, commanded by one Francis J. G. Heston; the entire force under the command of General Henry L. Jackson.

On the 2nd of September, 1861, this force ^{was} detached to the Potomac under command of General Reynolds and was engaged

John W. Dickson was first lieutenant in this company from Harrisonville.

The third company formed was that of Captain Artopeet at Greendale. It too, was attached to the 2nd Virginia Infantry. Captain Artopeet was afterwards promoted to Major of the Regt. Lieutenant E. M. Pease of Pocahontas County was serving in a 2nd Cavalry Company was killed in action at Harrison Virginia, October 12, 1863.

Lieutenant James McLaughlin, of Captain Dickson's Company from Harrisonville was wounded at Gettysburg and died at Winchester, Virginia. The loss was considerable on both sides. Among that of the Confederates was that of Captain Johnson of the Lynchburg Artillery and Captain J. S. Walker of the Pocahontas Rifles.

In the Civil War the first engagement which occurred in Pocahontas County was at Camp Barton on what is known as the Fair Center farm known as Taylor's Mount. Late in the summer of 1862 a Confederate force was collected at this point. It consisted of the first Georgia Infantry, Col. Ramsey commanding; the 100th Georgia, Colonel Edward Johnson commanding; the 1st Virginia Infantry, Colonel William L. Polk and Colonel Hatcher's Battalion; the Hunterville Cavalry from Harrisonville, Augusta County, commanded by one Francis J. G. Patton; the entire force under the command of General Henry L. Jackson.

On the 15th of September, 1862, this force ^{was} defeated by the Federal army ^{the} command of General Reynolds and was ^{the} driven from the mountain of Gettysburg and Harrisonville.

The firing began early in the morning and continued until night-fall when the Federals withdrew and fell back to Cheat Mountain summit. The Confederates lost one hundred and killed. That of the FORTIFIED MOUNTAIN. A few days later the Confederates again fell back to Cheat Mountain, and after being reinforced by two regiments, one of which was the 5th Virginia Infantry, under Colonel James S. Caldwell, they fortified a strong natural position. Here on December they were again attacked by the Federals and the engagement continued throughout the day, but terminated so late the first, in the evening of the Federals

BATTLE OF RICK MOUNTAIN

On the 17th day of June 1861 General McClellan assumed command of the Federal forces in Western Virginia and began a series of operations which met with no successful result until the Confederates were compelled to retreat beyond the mountains. He advanced against General Fagan who with a force of 1000 infantry was taken up a strong position on Rick Mountain which is also known by that name in Pendleton County. Fagan had 1000 men and a battery of artillery to resist the advance of McClellan. They were the first to reach the top of the mountain and here the Federals were defeated by a discharge of artillery and their retreat checked. Here they were reinforced by an Indiana regiment. A sharp fight ensued along the entire line. The Confederates fell back and at once began a rapid retreat.

The mountain was strewn with the dead and the wounded.

The fighting began early in the morning and continued until night-fall when the Federals withdrew and fell back to Cheat Campbells Summit. The Confederates lost one twenty-one killed. That of the FEDERAL MOUNTAIN. A few days later the Federals again fell back to Cheat Campbells, and after being reinforced by two regiments, one of which was the 5th Virginia Infantry, under Colonel John S. Caldwell, they fortified a strong natural position. Here on December 10th they were again attacked by the Federals and the engagement continued throughout the day, but terminated as had the first, in the repulse of the Federals.

BATTLE OF BICK MOUNTAIN

On the 17th day of June 1861 General McCallum assumed command of the Federal forces in Western Virginia and began a series of operations which met with no successful result until the Confederates were compelled to retreat beyond the mountains. He advanced against General Fagan who with a force of 1000 Infantry was taken up a strong position on Bick Mountain which is also known by that name in Pendleton County. Fagan had 1000 men and a battery of artillery to resist the advance of McCallum. They were the first to reach the top of the Mountain and here the Federals were defeated by a discharge of artillery and their retreat checked. Here they were reinforced by an Indiana regiment. A charge was made along the entire line. The Confederates fell back and at once began a hasty retreat.

The mountain was strewn with the dead and the wounded.

ing being buried on the field. Bryan finding no way of escape a few days later surrendered his entire forces prisoners of war.

General R. M. Lee in East Virginia

General R. M. Lee, the ablest officer in Virginia, arrived at the head of 2000 men against General Reynolds and was lying with a considerable force at Front Mountain. The attack was made on the 14th of September and after some hours action forcing Lee was forced to retreat, leaving 200 dead upon the field.

Among the dead was Colonel John Washington, a former associate of Robert Taylor. Lee's army halted on the banks of the Shenandoah river and began to entrench itself. General Reynolds, after receiving reinforcements sent out on the 2nd of October from General Johnston with a force of 5000 men to drive Lee from his position. General Reynolds with the 11th Indiana led the advance while General Hillyar, with a portion of his brigade was to attack to the left, drive in the pickets and force the Confederates across the entrenchments.

It daylight had arrived at Shenandoah bridge and found it occupied. A charge was made, the bridge carried and a column was effected. Just then an artillery shell which fairly level the surrounding position. Some three of Lee's men were disabled and no more returned. The Federal loss was 2000 killed and a forty-two wounded. The left General Johnson of Reynolds and 2000 men on the summit of his ill-fated position.

These were the first of the Shenandoah campaign.

being buried on the field. Morris finding no way of escape a few days later surrendered his entire forces prisoners of war.

General R. M. Lee in East Virginia

General R. M. Lee, the ablest officer in Virginia, arrived at the head of 2000 men against General Reynolds and was lying with a considerable force at Front Mountain. The attack was made on the 14th of September and after some hours severe fighting Lee was forced to retreat, leaving 200 dead upon the field.

Among the dead was Colonel John Washington, a former associate of General Jackson. Lee's army halted on the banks of the Shenandoah river and began to entrench itself. General Reynolds, after receiving reinforcements sent out on the 2nd of October from Front Mountain with a force of 5000 men to drive Lee from his position. General Reynolds with the 12th Indiana and the 49th and 50th New York, with a portion of the 11th and 12th Ohio, moved to the left, drove in the pickets and forced the Confederates within the entrenchments.

As daylight had arrived at Shenandoah bridge and found us engaged, a charge was made, the bridge carried and a column was effected. Just then an artillery duel which fairly told the extraordinary discipline. Some three of Lee's guns were disabled and he again retreated. The Federal loss was 2000 killed and 1000-1200 wounded. Lee left General Johnson at Staughton with 2000 men as the commander of his headquarters.

General R. M. Lee in East Virginia

and continued his march to Chaurien. Filley engaged against Johnson, taking with him the 13th Indiana and two other regiments. On the 15th of December he reached Camp Allegany where he found the Confederates strongly fortified.

An engagement took place, the results of which were not advantageous to either side, the loss being 130 on both sides. Filley withdrew and fell back to Chest Mountain.

*Rolls: R. George.
Occasional Co -*

These all taken from General's Recollections.

and continued his march to Chaurien. Wilcox moved against Johnson, taking with him the 13th Indiana and two other regiments. On the 15th of December he reached Camp Allegany where he found the Confederates strongly fortified.

An engagement took place, the results of which were not advantageous to either side, the loss being 130 on both sides. Wilcox withdrew and fell back to Chest Mountain.

*Rolls: R. George.
Vacant at Co -*

There are all taken from General's Recollections.

Sumner, Walter
Camp 1890
Providence, Rhode Island



James J. Deane
Providence, Rhode Island

A part of the Confederate fortifications at Camp Sumner
at Providence, Rhode Island. The cannons were stationed here.
This and several others are still to be found on this
battle field.



Providence, Rhode Island is as it is today. The only regular
stage coach stop in the country. The original building was
practically destroyed during the Civil War. Mr. W. Deane
who was once in the army and the front part of the house
is partly built as it was rebuilt by Peter Deane after the
war.

Smith, Walter
Clayton, John
Providence, Rhode Island



James L. Smith
Providence, Rhode Island

A part of the Confederate fortifications at Camp Sherman at Providence, Rhode Island, the remains were destroyed here. This and several others are still to be found on this battle field.



Providence Hospital as it is today. The only regular stage coach stop in the county. The original building was partially destroyed during the Civil War. Mr. D. S. Sargent was one of the men who took the front part of the house to pieces and as it was rebuilt by Peter Sargent after the war.

CONFIDENTIAL
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most of the witnesses were arrested during the war for being sympathetic to the side of the other. The following are a few of the ones I have been able to find. Most were killed for their beliefs.

Francis Delaney was a professional Confederate sympathizer and was regarded in a derogatory manner by his wife. He was arrested by a detachment of Union soldiers near his home. He was killed there while he was being held.

John Smith of New York was a Union sympathizer. He was arrested by the Confederate soldiers, but was given such treatment and was released on parole. He died before he got back home.

Robert Anderson was a Confederate sympathizer and was killed. His son was also in the southern army. The son was, John Anderson and killed at Gettysburg. The other son, John Anderson, was discharged in a lame and disabled condition.

James Smith was taken prisoner by Federal troops near the end of the war, though he was sent to part of war. Following was sent to prison for two, and he challenged the whole system in single combat.

Henry Delaney was a witness, killed for his beliefs sympathetic with the Union army. When that man killed he was not caught. His house was in charge of a squad of soldiers claiming to be Confederate forces. A few days afterward some the soldiers were found dead over the remains, about half way between were named as Black City and Green. From the strength in which Anderson's name was found it is inferred that he died in the act of prayer.

Thomas E. [redacted] was killed. He was greatly respected. He was known well by the Union soldiers, and he died in [redacted] during the war. (From History of [redacted])

1993

most of the witnesses were executed during the war for being sympathetic to the side of the other. The following are a few of the ones I have been told by Fred. These were killed for their beliefs.

From Exhibit 100 a personnel background investigation was reported in a negative status to be at large in 1970. It was reported by a government of whom soldiers were highly often seen, that he had been seen in the area of the 100th.

John Smith of Hines Creek was a total sympathizer. He was arrested by the Confederates soldiers, but was proven not dangerous and was released at once. He then returned to work with Union.

Richard Aldridge was a Communist Party sympathizer and was killed. Jim Lee was sent to the southern camps. The next day, John Aldridge was killed at Mississippi. The third day, ARNOLD ALDRIDGE, was discharged on a train and found his release.

James heard our voices uttered by Richard through one the wall of the bar, though he was past 70 years of age. Standing up, he told us round his age, and he explained the whole thing in simple words.

Four days after the seizure, Harold was peacefully hospitalized with the same name. When last seen alive he was his neighbor Bill Bennett's man in charge of a squad of persons claiming to be conscientious objectors. A few days later, Harold was still alive and Fred had now been released, about 1947, my former wife lived in Alaska (Al) and Fred, from the viewpoint in which, followed a later wife Fred is in evidence that he died in the act of peace.

Philip H. Love lived near Henry. He was greatly interested in agriculture and was with the Police informant, and he died on 10/11/1941, during the war. (This is from memory of informant)

1. The 1st of July

George Foster was a Presbyterian minister, and always to say one of the highest Presbyterian ministers, so before his death he wrote a book on slavery.

(The question of slavery was the only issue in Presbyterian. They had already freed their slaves because they did not believe in slavery, yet they did not believe in sending them all free to work.)

Joseph Smith lived on the Missouri and Pennsylvania Peoples. Many people believed this people, and the name of Joseph Smith was well known as a place of long-suffering. Because the Missouri and Pennsylvania Peoples have stayed here to enjoy peace and justice. Everything around prospered and pleasant. The Joseph Smith, until the terrible tragedy of war, left his home in peace and safety. (The 1st of July)

2. The 1st of July 1847 was the day that the first of the Latter-day Saints were a priest of slavery.

General Jackson - 1847. In the spring of 1847 with the regular army sent out to the country, the irregular fighting began to occur again. They called them guerrillas at first, but later called them the red Indians. It was the name of a brave and desperate people, such as you to be found in the mountains that they could not help taking part in the fighting whether they had been sent in or not. They carried guns that they saw every where, and they shot at one side or the other according to their necessities.

July 1st is the day that the first of the Latter-day Saints were a priest of slavery. In the spring of 1847 with the regular army sent out to the country, the irregular fighting began to occur again. They called them guerrillas at first, but later called them the red Indians. It was the name of a brave and desperate people, such as you to be found in the mountains that they could not help taking part in the fighting whether they had been sent in or not. They carried guns that they saw every where, and they shot at one side or the other according to their necessities.

With this army sent out to the country, the irregular fighting began to occur again. They called them guerrillas at first, but later called them the red Indians. It was the name of a brave and desperate people, such as you to be found in the mountains that they could not help taking part in the fighting whether they had been sent in or not. They carried guns that they saw every where, and they shot at one side or the other according to their necessities.

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April 4, 1944 General William H. Tunner, Chief of the United States Transportation Administration, was in Washington, D. C. He was in the city for the purpose of attending the meeting of the War Relocation Authority, which was held at the Hotel Mayflower. He was in the city for the purpose of attending the meeting of the War Relocation Authority, which was held at the Hotel Mayflower.

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April 4, 1944 General William H. Tunner, Chief of the Transportation
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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY

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Chapter 4 - Section 1 - Part 2

Reminiscences of Civil War Days
by Edwin Taylor Smith.

In the fall and winter of 1861-62 the Confederate soldiers camped at Camp Allagony, my old home place, under the command of John (Al) Schwan. The sugar grove belonging to my father, John Taylor, consisting of about five hundred acres was used for building the camps and stables. This location could be used as a point of defense, as by using field glasses they could observe the movements of the Union soldiers almost as far as Great Smoky Mountains, near the Fishhouse.

The year of 1861-62 was a cold and rainy year. Many of the soldiers coming there were from the North. I remember them as being not very healthy men, and suffering with cold. But being used to the cold, they almost all of them died and died, and were buried on a little hill back of our house.

Our back porch was partitioned off to be used as a cemetery by John John Schwan. The soldiers coming there, sick, etc., would have to wait their turn. The men being sick, and at times wanted, they would ask me to send their purchases for them. Being a child and sick, they would ask me for me. I would take their purchases and then receive a liberal share of the money. I was a youngster of about ten and my brother, Edw Taylor (Paul called Taylor) eight. The officers and soldiers were a lot older as children. Perhaps some of them they would advise us how to help and them. It seems as there are particularly why in doing so. They all

John B. McLaughlin
 Director, FBI

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Chapter 4 - Section 1 - Part 2

Reminiscences of Civil War Days
 by Edwin Tanager Smith.

In the fall and winter of 1861-62 the Confederate soldiers camped at Camp Allamuchy, my old home place, under the command of John (Jack) Schreiner. The camp ground belonging to my father, John Tanager, consisting of about five hundred acres was used for building the camps and stables. This location could be used as a point of defense, as by using field glasses they could observe the movements of the Union soldiers moving by top of Great Mountain, near the Fishhook.

The year of 1861-62 was a cold and rainy year. Many of the soldiers coming there came from the North. I remember that they were not very heavily clothed, and shivering with cold. But being used to the cold, they almost none of them shivered and died, and were buried on a little hill back of our house.

Our back porch was partitioned off to be used as a commissary by John Schreiner. The soldiers coming there, mostly Irish, would have to wait their turn. The men being small, and at times crowded, they would ask me to pass their purchases for them. Being a child and small, they would ask me for me. I would take their purchases and then receive a liberal share of the candy. I saw a youngster of about ten and my brother, Edw. Tanager (Edw. Edwin Tanager) eight. The Irish and soldiers made a lot noise as children. Frequently I saw how some they would pretend to sleep to help out them. It seems as there are particularly shy in being so. Many of

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

2-

was about were decorated as being that an officer as though there was nothing in the world like them. Colonel McCann would often let us wear the big plume he wore in his hat, and it was a great day for us when I would have the privilege of carrying it. When leaving Camp Allegheny, he gave us the plume, taking it from his hat, saying I would keep it for always.

One of the skirmishes of the Civil War was fought at this point, called Sharps Hill, at Camp Allegheny. While not a skirmish, it was a hard fought one and lasted from about 4 A.M. until after 3 P. M. If I remember correctly, nineteen men killed. I remember the shots falling on the roof of our house like hail. My mother and sister Fannie were ill at this time. During a lull in the battle Colonel Weidner of the 52nd Virginia Regiment had been carried over on a pole to the rear for safety, and they remained there during the night. My brother and I stayed at home, watching the remainder of the battle from a point of safety. To see the Confederate flag on the hill, and see the flag almost instantly raised again, believe by Meade. Capt. Malchen was killed in the battle of Sharps Hill, and was buried there along with many others. A great hole passed between my brother the late Henry Yeager, and Daniel Arbaugh, who was visiting us. Capt. Anderson, Confederate was killed by advanced guard of Union soldiers dressed in Confederate uniforms. Capt. Anderson moved to them, thinking they were Confederate men and he was instantly killed.

After the battle was over there were several wounded men in a warm care of. The whites were comfortable, and an officer

2-

the men were decorated as if they had children as though there was nothing in the world like them. Colonel McGinnis would often let us wear the big plume he wore in his hat, and it was a great day for us when I would have the privilege of wearing it. When leaving Camp Allegheny, he gave us the plume, taking it from his hat, saying I would keep it for always.

One of the advantages of the Civil War was fought at this point, called Sharps Hill, at Camp Allegheny. While not a skirmish, it was a hard fought one and lasted from about 4 A.M. until after 3 P.M. If I remember correctly, nineteen men killed. I remember the shots falling on the roof of our house like hail. My mother and sister Fannie were ill at this time. During a lull in the battle Colonel Watkins of the 50th Virginia Regiment had been ordered over on horse to the own side for safety, and they remained there during the night. My brother that [unclear] and again [unclear] watched the remainder of the battle from a point of safety. He saw the Confederate flag on the hill, and saw the flag about instantly raised again, believe by them. Again, but I am not positive about the time. Capt. Melleson was killed in the battle of Sharps Hill, and was buried there along with many others. A great talk passed between my brother the late Henry Yeager, and Federal soldiers, and was visiting me. Capt. Anderson, Confederate was killed by advanced guard of Union soldiers dressed in Confederate uniform. Capt. Anderson never to them, thinking they were Confederate men and he was instantly killed.

After the battle was over there were several wounded men in the town area of. The whites were comfortable, and an mother

and the upstairs of our house converted into a temporary hospital. Our house was under construction and was broken out, and was not then complete. The upstairs was one large room. Several of the wounded men died, and were buried along by those killed in battle. For a brief period a doctor's room was occupied by a sick officer, with his wife and baby. Later this same room was used as a hotel office kept by Uncle John Morgan. The front part of this house is still in good condition, the remainder being torn down. He had quite a collection of medals, cannon balls, musket balls and stone balls which we used to use play. At Freeman, living at the present time at the old home place at Allingham church, finds some of the musket balls occasionally when plowing his fields. He gave some of them to us when we had a family reunion place there in the summer of 1904. The old batteries and trenches are still in evidence.

A Confederate soldier was shot in one of the camps of the 20th Virginia Regiment when a Union soldier crept into the cabin to steal provisions, thinking the cabin was empty. The sick soldier reached to the door after him and shot him.

My father, John Taylor, died December 3, 1861, and was believed to have been poisoned.

In the spring of 1862 the Confederates broke camp on Allingham. At two o'clock the same night of their leaving James-Union and one or three other men set fire to the commissary store and camp by lighting among other things. My mother ploughed with men to move them so as to be used for stables and other

and the upstairs of our house converted into a temporary hospital. Our house was under construction when was broken out, and was not then complete. The upstairs was one large room. Several of the wounded was died, and were buried along by those killed in battle. For a brief period a Confederate nurse was assigned by a sick officer, with his wife and baby. Later when more room was used as a field office kept by Uncle John Longworth. The front part of this house is still in good condition, the remainder being torn down. He had quite a collection of medals, cannon balls, musket balls and minute balls which we used to use play. Ed Freeman, living at the present time at the old home place at Allingham church, finds some of the musket balls occasionally when plowing his fields. He gave some of them to us when we had a family reunion picnic there in the summer of 1924. The old batteries and trenches are still in evidence.

A Confederate soldier was sick in one of the camps of the 20th Virginia Regiment when a Union soldier crept into the cabin to steal provisions, thinking the cabin was empty. The sick soldier awakened to the door after him and shot him.

My father, John Tanager, died December 2, 1861, and was believed to have been poisoned.

In the spring of 1862 the Confederates broke camp on 40 Allingham. At ten o'clock the next night at their leaving John Tanager and one or three other men set fire to the commissary to be set on fire by lighting along other cables. My mother played all night long to keep them on so to be used for studies and other

CHAPTER 1

...but they told her she should be thankful they were
not among the dead. The men and most Virginia Regiment
were completely destroyed, but a few of the other units
were saved.

After the Confederates broke camp in the spring of 1862,
at Yorktown, Will and Henry Tanager, Bradford Whigham and others
went with them, Will and Henry joining Company G, 1st Virginia
Infantry, Butler's Division, Smith's Corps. Will was killed
Feb. 5, 1862 at Antietam's Run near Gettysburg, Virginia, and
was buried there. Henry Tanager and F. H. Hall were captured
and made prisoners at Fort Mifflin near Gettysburg on March 23,
1862, and later in Point Lookout, Maryland. They were released,
apparently, F. H. Hall the early part of July, and Henry
sometime later.

After so many of our own boys had joined the war, mail
became an important item in the lives of those at home. All of
the mail, as well as that of the neighbors, had to be gotten
from Arlington, Virginia, eleven miles away, only one horse being
leased along the way. The person making the trip would bring
with her all in the neighborhood. Practically every family had
someone that belonged to them in the war. The boys, before
leaving, decided that when any of them wrote a letter, they
could mention the ones they knew and had seen, so each family
could hear as often as possible. Well in those days we had a
daily's business as it is now, the remaining word, however indi-
cating, would be a comfort to the ones at home. Then one day
on the getting the mail, I saw exactly the one that made known

CHAPTER 7 - THE CAPTURE

-4-

collapsing, but they told her she should be thankful they were not carrying the bodies. The men and most Virginia Negroes were completely destroyed, but a few of the other cabins were saved.

When the Confederates broke camp in the spring of 1862, at Yorktown, Will and Henry Younger, Bradford Whipple and others went with them, Will and Henry joining Company G, 1st Virginia Regiment, Lee's Division, Smith's Corps. Will was killed Feb. 4, 1862 at Antietam's Run near Gettysburg, Virginia, and was buried there. Henry Younger and E. H. Will were captured and held prisoners at Fort Mifflin near Gettysburg on March 23, 1862, and later in Point Lookout, Maryland. They were released, respectively, E. H. Will the early part of July, and Henry sometime later.

After so many of our own boys had joined the army, mail seemed an important item in the lives of those at home. All of the mail, as well as that of the neighbors, had to be gotten from Arlington, Virginia, eleven miles away, only one horse being allowed along the way. The person making the trip would bring with her all in the neighborhood. Practically every family had someone that belonged to them in the war. The boys, before leaving, decided that when any of them wrote a letter, they would mention the ones they knew and had seen, so each family would hear as often as possible. Well in those days was not a daily's business as it is now, but something worth, however insignificant, would be a comfort to the ones at home. That one time when I was getting the mail, I saw exactly the one that made known

WOMAN-THAT-DOES

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ment at the weekly trips to get it. I never was afraid, except when making the return trip. On the way home at every time in the week, I expected to meet an army of Rebels. Right at the station where the train stopped, and leaving such as it was, I believe I was a pretty good soldier myself. Our train would remain long time in a still waiting the trip alone, even though I usually went and came in a company of soldiers. On one of these trips my sister Paula, about twenty years of age, later Mrs. James S. Koss, made the trip. After leaving several regiments of Union soldiers came by on their way to Richmond, and my mother knew that my sister would have to wait there on her way back. The hour came for her return, morning and dark, and still she had not returned. It was a long, anxious night, and we, children that we were, at least partly realized the nature of anxious suspense that my mother was going through. At daylight she returned. She had met the Union soldiers about three o'clock in the afternoon, six miles from home, at Laurel Fork. A Federal soldier stopped her off her horse, but the officer in command (which it was told, was... Washington Hall, from Newmarket, Virginia) stopped forward saying, "No, lady, stop on your horse. You shall not be turned but we shall have to delay your return home until morning. A man to stay here here tonight and he will not be turned back." At midnight the GENERAL came a word with her to General Milford's, three miles from home, he found standing guard outside all night to make sure no word was sent to Confederate soldiers. At daylight, he rejoined

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

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back on the weekly trips to get it. I never was afraid, except when making the return trip. On the way home at every time in the week, I expected to meet an army of Hungarians. Right at the eleven miles was James Westward, and leaving such as it was, I believe I was a pretty good soldier myself. Our three miles seemed long even to a child making the trip alone, even though I usually went and came in a sweeping gallop. On one of these trips my sister Paula, about twenty years of age, later Mrs. James E. Kern, made the trip. After leaving several regiments of Union soldiers came by on their way to Richmond, and my mother knew that my sister would have to wait there on her way back. The hour came for her return, morning and dark, and still she had not returned. It was a long, anxious night, and we, children that we were, at least partly realized the sense of anxious suspense that my mother was going through. At daylight she returned. She had met the Union soldiers about three o'clock in the afternoon, six miles from home, at Laurel Fork. A Federal soldier stopped her off her horse, but the officer in command thought it was best. Mr. Washington Hall, from Newmarket, Virginia, stopped forward saying, "No, lady, stop on your horse. You shall not be harmed but we shall have to delay your return home until morning. It seems to me they have tonight and we have not to be worried here." At midnight the GENERAL sent a word with her to Daniel Milford's, three miles from home, he found standing guard outside all night to make sure no word was sent to Confederate soldiers. At daylight, he rejoined

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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his request, Fannie being given permission to return home.

From military positions both west of Camp Barton, and back quite frequently neither would take one of us out again as would be done by Camp Barton to see if any camp fires were lighted. If so, we knew they would pass our house about eight o'clock the next morning. We would then drive the stock over to Sugar Camp Ridge, so the Yankees would not take them as they went by, brother James Yeager and Henry Kilgus guarding them in the mountains. Sugar cakes, apples, milk and other provisions would be buried close. Years later bags of sugar were found and dug up.

Neither Dad nor Fannie looked upon for Bill and Henry while in the army. Yankees were after passing through, and at one of these times ^{we} had quite a skirmish in the poetry. ^{When} I obtained in time to see a Yankee trying to come via escape through the ^{hills} with his arms full of provisions and his pistol hanging loose, with Fannie clinging instinctively to the rocks, determined he should not have them. Those returning from outside laughed at their cousin's performance, trying to reveal the words as well as the provisions, and yet not lose his balance on the high narrow windows. Fannie was victorious in the struggle for possession of the rocks.

Charles the ardent, David Campbell, and I were taken to the two military positions one lived near Meyer. As he appeared very much as though he were going to die, and friends played with every one from behind into tragedy. We were about fifteen miles out of this time. We decided to return, put

FORGOTTEN CAMP

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his command, Pencil being given permission to return home.

These military exercises were very of Camp Barton. After dark quite frequently neither would take one of us out again as would see down to Camp Barton to see if any camp fires were lighted. If so, we knew they would pass our house about eight o'clock the next morning. We would then drive the stock over to Sugar Camp Ridge, so the Yankons would not take them as they went by, brother James Yeager and Henry Wilson greeting them in the mountains. Sugar coffee, apples, milk and other provisions would be bartered also. Three later bags of sugar were found and dug up.

Neither our Pencil's mother nor Bill and Henry while in the army. Yankons were often passing through, and at one of these times ^{he} had quite a accident in the pasture. When I noticed it I called to him to see a Yankon trying to come out through the fence with his arms full of provisions and his pistol loaded with, with Pencil clinging obstinately to the work, determined he should not leave them. Then, coming from outside laughed at their comrade's predicament, trying to reverse the work as well as the provisions, and yet not lose his balance on the high narrow ridge. Pencil was victorious in the struggle for possession of the work.

During the winter, Grand Campbell, and I were charged the two military exercises were lived over by me. As he says our country was tragedy go side by side, and friends played would surely have been turned into tragedy. We were about fifteen miles from this point. We decided to return, but

...and great over shoulder, and went out on the hill, where we were seen and Jim Lear, who was not old enough to go to the war, could see us. They spied us and, thinking we were suspicious characters, possibly Yankee spies, shouldered their guns and started our way. He began to murmur in the direction of the house, but it was not long before we heard them cry, "Wait," which we were to do immediately. Only a short time before one of the pickets had cried, "Wait" to Jack Clayton. Not being quite normal mentally, we became frightened and did not obey the command. I am doubtful I was then carrying him by our knees now.

From the heavy fighting and commencing war being done in Richmond and other points in Virginia, we would lie flat on the ground and listen to the rumble of the cannon. Apparently we would wait for what we heard as our tops were in those battles and were safe.

At the close of the Civil War, Henry Armstrong Tanager was held as a prisoner of-war at Point Lookout, Maryland, and was released, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, on June 12, 1865. The prisoners were released singly, weekly, and Henry Tanager realized the time to be released was "A", as the original spelling of Tanager was with a "T", and he began calling himself "Tanager" instead of Tanager, when he was finally released it was under the name Henry A. Tanager and he took good care to sign it "Henry - Tanager". This is true, as the printed copy on file in Virginia War Library.

I want, too, pointed out this to the Arch., Washington D. C. weekly paper. The paper was not so much as it should have been.

... all over our shoulder, and went out on the hill where we were late and Jim Lear, who was not old enough to go to the war, could see us. They spied us out, thinking we were suspicious characters, possibly Yankee spies, shouldered their guns also and started our way. He began to mutter in the direction of the house, but it was not long before we heard him cry, "halt," which we were to do immediately. Only a short time before one of the pickets had cried, "halt" to Jack Clayton. Not being quite normal mentally, as became apparent, we did not obey the command. I am doubtful I was then carrying him by our hands now.

Over the heavy fighting and accompanying loss being done in Richmond and other points in Virginia, we would lie flat on the ground and listen to the rumble of the cannon. Apparently we would wait for what we heard as our hope was to then listen and wait our turn.

at the close of the Civil War, Henry Armstrong Tanager was held as a prisoner of-war at Point Lookout, Maryland, and was released, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, on June 12, 1865. The prisoners were released singly, weekly, and Henry Tanager realized the time he was released was "H", as the original spelling of Tanager was with a "T", and he began calling himself "Tanager" instead of Tanager.

When he was finally released it was under "H" as Henry A. Tanager but he took good care to sign it "Henry - Tanager". This is true, as the photograph copy on file in Virginia State Library.

1. Henry, H., signed on file in the Dept., Washington, D. C., monthly from 1865 to 1866, and it is included there as well.

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Captain J. W. Baithorn served in the war between the states. He had always expressed a desire to be buried in a Confederate Uniform and according to his wish his body was given to the grave in a two-barrel casket. He was born in Fauquier County in 1829 and at the age of 24 he enlisted as a private in Co. 12th Virginia Infantry and saw service in many of the historic battles of the Civil War. He was one of the so-called prisoners of war in Charleston S. C. being placed with a number of others, about 600 between the Federal soldiers and the attacking Confederates, and being exposed to the firing of 1000 shot-shell every day. Fortunately the danger of the prisoners was discovered in time to avert any casualties. He died in Fauquier County in 1885.

February 24, 18, 1864 James John Watson celebrated this nineteenth birthday at the old Watson homestead where he was born a John Watson resident since 1788. At the age of nineteen he entered the Civil War and saw arduous and honorable service. He is the last remaining member of Captain W. L. Watson's Company of soldiers. —Fauquier County Times

It shows in the mountains where the Confederate States were solidly supported there is the Shenandoah community in fact there was hardly a Union man found in the whole community. The first year of the war 1861, Confederate Veterans Company "B" of the Virginia 1st Regiment entered in the service 30 all volunteers. In the second year of the war company A had 100 volunteers, all six feet tall except James Hughes and Robert K. Schaefer, practically all from the Shenandoah District, Company C, one of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade of General Lee's Army was and long under the command of Robert E. Lee. The Union soldiers admitted that they could always tell when they had to confront the 1st Regiment of General Lee's Brigade, due to the fact that the troops were always clean-shaven and immaculate.

P. 2

Captain J. W. Nathan served in the war between the states. He had always expressed a desire to be buried in a Confederate Uniform and according to his wish his body was given to the grave in a two-barren wagon. He was born in Fauquier County in 1829 and at the age of 19 he enlisted as a private in Co. 12th Virginia Infantry and saw service in many of the historic battles of the Civil War. He was one of the so-called prisoners of war in Charleston S. C. being placed with a number of others, about 400 between the Federal soldiers and the retreating Confederates, and being exposed to the firing of both attacking army. Fortunately the danger of the prisoners was discovered in time to avert any casualties. He died in Fauquier County in 1885.

February 24, 18, 1864 James John Nathan celebrated this nineteenth birthday at the old Patent Distillery where there was a Fair School opened about 1848. At the age of seventeen he entered the Civil War and saw arduous and honorable service. He is the last remaining member of Captain W. L. Nathan's Company of soldiers.-----Fauquier Times

It shows in the mountains were the Confederate States were solidly supported there in the Shenandoah community is that there was hardly a Union man found in the whole community. The first year of the war 1861, Confederate Veterans Company "B" of the Virginia 12th Regiment worked in the service to all volunteers. In the second year of the war company A had 100 volunteers, all six feet tall except James Nathan and Robert McElhargue, practically all from the Shenandoah District, Company B, one of the 12th Regiment of the 1st Brigade of General Jackson's Corps and long under the command of Robert E. Lee. The Union soldiers admitted that they could always tell which they had to confront the 12th Regiment of General Jackson's Brigade, due to the fact that the troops was always shaven and irreverent.

It will be remembered that the main battle of Gettysburg was fought on Oct. 3, 1861 and that the Confederate army fell back to the Top of Pickett, and went to building cabins for the winter, and fortifying and building batteries.

The idea of the Confederates in moving to the Top of Pickett was to prevent an army from coming in behind them by the way of the North Fork road, and the Greenbush Mountain road. Pickets were placed down the Greenbush road, and on the North Fork road. The pickets on the North Fork road looked to Hinkle's lot, to be sure that the enemy could not get in the rear, and company I was on the detail to pilot a company of soldiers down on the North Fork with the instructions to Hinkle's lot in such a angle that it would take a year or more to cut it out. The soldiers got down the mountain looking across the road for about four miles. The soldiers said that it was the largest blockade in the war. After the war it took the road hands about two years to cut it out of the road, and each man working about four days. The Greenbush mountain road was also blockaded.

It was in the engagement on Top of Pickett that the old Confederate soldiers, William Clayton was wounded and went off in the back to die, but was found two days later by his comrades who were searching for straggling soldiers. His attention was attracted to the place of some one starting a good old horse. When found, they were told he thought he would die a year before he died, but he recovered and lived many years.

It will be remembered that the head of John Tanager was in the corner of the battle field. He kept on from Mrs. Rachel Nelson, who at that time was staying with her uncle, John Tanager and Mr. J. B. Ward, a daughter of John Tanager, that they were ordered to the morning before daylight by the loud talking of the soldiers. They were getting ready for battle, and were filling the granaries just back of the Tanager house. Then the battle began falling on the house like hail.

It will be remembered that the main battle of Shiloh was fought on Oct. 6, 1861 and that the Confederate army fell back to the Top Kingsport, and went to building cabins for the winter, and fortifying and building batteries.

The idea of the Confederates in moving to the Top Kingsport was to prevent an army from coming in behind them by the way of the North Fork road, and the Crossroads Mountain road. Pickets were placed down the Crossroads road, and on the North Fork road. The pickets on the North Fork road looked to blockade it, to be sure that no army could get in the rear, and company A was on the detail to pilot a company of engineers down on the North Fork with the instructions to blockade it in such a tangle that it would take a year or more to get it out. The soldiers put down the crossroads blockade across the road for about four miles. The soldiers said that it was the largest blockade in the war, after the war it took the road hands about two years to get it out of the road, and each man working about four days. The Crossroads mountain road was also blockaded.

It was in the engagement on Top Kingsport that the old Confederate soldier, William Clayton was wounded and went off in the back to die, but was found two days later by his comrades who were searching for straggling soldiers. Again attention was attracted to the place of some one storing a good old horse. When found, they were told he thought he would live a year before he died, but he recovered and lived many years.

It will be remembered that the house of John Taylor was in the center of the battle field. He saved Mr. John Wm. Bledsoe, who at that time was playing cards for cards, John Taylor and Mr. J. B. Ward, a daughter of John Taylor, that they were awakened by the booming before daylight by the loud talking of the soldiers. They were dressing ready for battle, and were filling the crossroads just back of the Taylor house. When the battle began falling on the house they said:

The Confederate General ordered the soldiers to remain the horses, the
horses finally moved out. When they came back, after the battle, they
found the horses killed with bullets. One cannon was badly damaged by
a cannon ball and horses was killed with wounded soldiers. The soldiers
was used for a hospital for many days, and many of the soldiers died
in the battle.

The retreat of the Union forces after the battle was known as "Bly-
den Retreat" and led to the composition of the old Union song of the
war time, which was composed by two Confederate soldiers, George H.
Blyden and Robert Volstead-Walker, who said they heard him trying to give
the command to retreat, but couldn't say anything for screaming. It
was reported afterwards, that the delay of the Union army, and failing
to make the attack in the rear at the proper time was due to the fact
that they found a horse or two of good rider at the Nottingham house
and wouldn't march + stop until it was all consumed and their exhausted
militia. The remarkable thing about the official reports of the battle
of Blyden is that perhaps 2000 soldiers on each side would stand
and shoot at each other from daylight until 3:30 and only 50 killed on
each side. But it will be remembered that the boys of the time and the
boys who fought were amateurs in the art of warfare, and had not yet
been drilled, and had not learned the military tactics of Jackson, Lee,
and Grant. The meeting must have been at random, for the Union
army was not the better in that position found a number of times
half cut down by the Union balls, these trees were said to be completely
out of the line of battle.

From: Nottingham House
from a history of Nottingham
written in 1884 by F. H. Brown
of Nottingham and given to the
State.